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# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

**FBIS-CHI-91-009  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-91-009

### CONTENTS

14 January 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Spokesman Denies Nuclear Warheads Sent to Saudis [XINHUA] .....	1
Analysis Sees Gulf Crisis Outcome as 'Uncertain'	
[RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 14 Jan] .....	1
Commentary Supports Gulf Peace Efforts [XINHUA] .....	1
Column Views Last Effort for Peace in Gulf [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 13 Jan] .....	2
'Backgrounder' Examines Gulf Military Deployments [XINHUA] .....	3
Commentary Views Expected Failure of Talks [Beijing International] .....	4
News Analysis Notes Grim Situation in Gulf [Beijing International] .....	4
Commentary Views U.N.'s Latest Peace Efforts [Beijing International] .....	5
XINHUA Reporter Notes Gulf War Consequences .....	5
Commentary Searches for Key to Gulf Crisis [XINHUA] .....	6
Presidents Bush, Gorbachev Discuss Gulf Crisis [XINHUA] .....	7
Baker Visits Cairo; Perez de Cuellar in Amman [XINHUA] .....	7

##### U.S. & Canada

Bush Condemns Soviet Actions in Lithuania [XINHUA] .....	8
Developments Could Affect Ties [XINHUA] .....	8
Article Views U.S. Gulf Reporting Regulations [Beijing Radio] .....	8

##### Soviet Union

'Roundup' Views Events in Baltic Republics [XINHUA] .....	9
Lithuanian Leader Urges Supporters To Go Home [XINHUA] .....	9

##### Near East & South Asia

Air China Temporarily Suspends Flights Over Gulf [XINHUA] .....	10
Pakistan's Sharif Urges Peaceful Gulf Solution [XINHUA] .....	10
Sri Lanka's Premadasa Meets Buddhist Delegation [XINHUA] .....	10

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

Qian Qichen Continues 4-Nation Africa Tour .....	11
Urges Gulf Mediation [XINHUA] .....	11
Troops 'Unlikely' To Aid Gulf Peace [XINHUA] .....	11
Qian Views Taiwan Armed Forces [AFP] .....	12
Departs Kenya for Tanzania [XINHUA] .....	12
Arrives in Tanzania [XINHUA] .....	12
Encourages 3d World Cooperation [XINHUA] .....	12
Regrets Geneva Talks Failure [XINHUA] .....	13
Reiterates Gulf Stance [XINHUA] .....	13
Meets PAC Leader Mlanbo [XINHUA] .....	13

Leaves for Beijing [XINHUA] .....	13
Says Tour 'Complete Success' [XINHUA] .....	14
African Reportage [cross-reference] .....	14
Embassy Personnel in Somalia Evacuated to Kenya [XINHUA] .....	14
RSA Offers Gulf War Assistance to U.S. [XINHUA] .....	14

#### West Europe

London Envoy Examines Relations With UK .....	15
Part One [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 4 Jan] .....	15
Part Two [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 5 Jan] .....	16
Part Three [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 6 Jan] .....	16
State Councillor Leaves for Visit to France [XINHUA] .....	17
Zou Jiahua Meets With German CDU Member [XINHUA] .....	17
British Prime Minister Says Outlook 'Gloomy' [XINHUA] .....	18

#### East Europe

Romanian President Iliescu To Visit .....	18
Yang Shangkun Comments [Bucharest ROMPRES] .....	18
Romanian Envoy Views Visit [Beijing International] .....	18
Iliescu Departs Bucharest [XINHUA] .....	18
Arrives in Beijing [XINHUA] .....	19
Closer Economic Ties Sought [CHINA DAILY 14 Jan] .....	19

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### Political & Social

Further on CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting .....	20
Regulations on Motions Work [XINHUA] .....	20
CAST Membership Restored [XINHUA] .....	21
Communique Adopted [XINHUA] .....	22
Session Ends [XINHUA] .....	22
Song Ping Meets Provincial Organization Heads [XINHUA] .....	23
Li Ruihuan Discusses Spiritual Civilization [XINHUA] .....	23
State Council Notice on Wildlife Protection [XINHUA] .....	29
Commentator Urges Reform, Opening Up [GUANGMING RIBAO 17 Dec] .....	30
Sun Weiben on Improving Pattern of Opening Up [GUANGMING RIBAO 15 Dec] .....	31
'Newsletter' on University Party Schools [XINHUA] .....	34
Literary Theory on Introspection Criticized [RENMIN RIBAO 3 Jan] .....	35

#### Economic & Agricultural

Commentator Views Need for Economic Restructuring [JINGJI RIBAO 7 Dec] .....	37
State Council Regulations on Chief Accountants [XINHUA] .....	39
Report Examines 1990 Crude Oil Output [RENMIN RIBAO 30 Dec] .....	39
Government Strengthens Interest Rate Control [XINHUA] .....	39
Li Guoyang on Dual Economic Transformation [XINHUA] .....	40
Shanghai Sets Up International Finance Company [XINHUA] .....	41
Government To Strengthen Agricultural Protection [XINHUA] .....	41

### REGIONAL AFFAIRS

#### East Region

Anhui Province CPPCC Studies CPC Guidelines [Hefei Radio] .....	42
Wuhu Mayor Endorses 7th Plenum Communique [Hefei Radio] .....	42
Tongling Mayor on CPC Plenum, Development Plan [Hefei Radio] .....	42
Wuhu Policies Encourage Foreign Investment [XINHUA] .....	43
Shen Daren Addresses Party Meeting on 7th Plenum [Nanjing Radio] .....	43

Jiangsu Official Tells Unions To Study Plenum [Nanjing Radio] .....	44
Jiangsu Firms' 1990 Output Reaches All-Time High [XINHUA] .....	44
Jiangsu Museum on Taiping Revolution [XINHUA] .....	44
Shandong Governor Views 1991 Government Work [Jinan Radio] .....	45
Shandong Peninsula Develops Under Open Policy [XINHUA] .....	46
Shanghai Achieves Upgrades With Foreign Funds [XINHUA] .....	46
Pudong Development Zone Attracts Foreign Investors [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE] .....	47
Shanghai International Trade Center Opens [XINHUA] .....	47
Zhejiang Tourist Resort To Eliminate Graves [XINHUA] .....	47

### Central-South Region

Special Education in Guangdong Develops Rapidly [XINHUA] .....	47
Hong Kong Model Eyed for Guangdong [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 14 Jan] .....	47
'Serious' Bribery Case Investigated in Shenzhen [XINHUA] .....	48
Shenzhen Approves More Foreign-Funded Projects [XINHUA] .....	49
Hou Zongbin Addresses Telephone Meeting [Zhengzhou Radio] .....	49
Henan 1st in Exports Among Central Provinces [XINHUA] .....	50
Guan Guangfu Addresses Meeting on 7th Plenum [Wuhan Radio] .....	50

### Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei at Guizhou Trade Union Meeting [Guiyang Radio] .....	51
Official Notes Smooth Development in Sichuan [XINHUA] .....	51
Sichuan Water Diversion Project Begins Operation [XINHUA] .....	52
Tibet's Taer Lamasery Exhibition Opens in Beijing [XINHUA] .....	52
Tibet Improves Teaching Facilities Due to Funds [XINHUA] .....	52

### North Region

TV Series on Beijing Lives Set for Broadcast [XINHUA] .....	52
Beijing Unemployment Rate Reported Low [XINHUA] .....	53
Beijing Technology Exports Up During 7th Plan [XINHUA] .....	53
Beijing Handles Over 1,900 Economic Crimes [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] .....	53
Mongolia International Trade Council Opens [Hohhot Radio] .....	54
Tianjin Refurbishes Education Facilities, Standards [XINHUA] .....	54
Tianjin Leads Country in Tapping Geothermal Energy [XINHUA] .....	55

### Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Improves Quality of Environment [XINHUA] .....	55
Heilongjiang's Civil Aviation Develops in 7th Plan [Harbin Radio] .....	55
Heilongjiang Procures More Grain in 1990 [Harbin Radio] .....	55
Jilin Congress Studies 7th Plenum Documents [Changchun Radio] .....	55
Jilin TV To Broadcast Second Channel [Changchun Radio] .....	56
Liaoning Holds Industrial Work Conference 12 Jan [Shenyang Radio] .....	56
Liaoning CYL To Study 7th Plenum Guidelines [Shenyang Radio] .....	57
Liaoning Oil Field Vandal Sentenced to Death [Shenyang Radio] .....	57
Liaoning Schools To Install Solar Heating [XINHUA] .....	57
Liaoning Microwave Links Increase in 7th Plan [Shenyang Radio] .....	58
Berths To Be Built in Liaoning's Dandong Port [Shenyang Radio] .....	58
Liaoning's 7th Plan Grain Output Reported [Shenyang Radio] .....	58

### Northwest Region

Zhang Boxing Visits Forestry Meeting on Plenum [Xian Radio] .....	58
Shaanxi Aeronautics Industry Overfulfills Plan [Xian Radio] .....	58
Song Hanliang Relays 7th Plenum Spirit [Urumqi Radio] .....	59
Xinjiang Expands Textile Industry Over 5 Years [XINHUA] .....	59



## General

### Spokesman Denies Nuclear Warheads Sent to Saudis

OW1401101591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0943 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman denied here this afternoon that China ever shipped nuclear warheads to Saudi Arabia.

A correspondent said the British magazine FOREIGN REPORT quoted on January 10 a report of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency saying that China ever shipped twelve nuclear warheads to Saudi Arabia [sentence as received]. The spokesman was asked to confirm this.

The spokesman said, "that report is totally groundless."

### Analysis Sees Gulf Crisis Outcome as 'Uncertain'

HK1401065591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 14 Jan 91 p 6

["News analysis" by Zhu Mengkui (2612 1125 7608): "It Is Difficult To Make War or Peace in the Gulf Crisis"]

[Text] Only one day remains to meet the deadline set by UN Resolution No. 678 for Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait. Last efforts are being made both for war preparations in the Gulf region and for a settlement of the Gulf crisis.

Now the massing of international forces in the Gulf region has reached the largest scale in the postwar period. The multinational forces and one million Iraqi troops are pitted against each other along the Kuwait-Saudi and Saudi-Iraq borders, both sides with drawn daggers.

In this critical situation, resorting to war is unquestionably a dangerous move. The main purpose of stationing large-scale U.S.-led multinational forces along the border is to "make the enemy surrender without a battle." In the face of the U.S. military threat, Iraq has not shown any sign of concession so far.

If war breaks out, it will inflict heavy losses on all the forces involved and cause disastrous consequences to the Gulf region—the world oil depot. In addition, it will produce a deep impact on the world political and economic situation.

Recently the United States claimed that if it takes the offensive, the war will be short and decisive, whereas Iraq asserted that it can frustrate all attacks and give the U.S. troops a bloodbath. Some international military strategists said it is difficult to predict who will win.

On the other hand, Iraq has stressed time and again that if it is invaded, it will first attack Israel, destroy oil facilities in the Gulf region, and go on with a war without boundaries. In such cases, Israeli counterattacks will certainly change the contradictions in the Gulf crisis. The development of the war and the diversification of

contradictions will lead to a more complicated situation in the Gulf crisis, and the consequences will be very hard to imagine.

War is difficult to launch, but peace is difficult to achieve, too. This is a hard knot resulting from the prolonged failure in finding a political solution to the Gulf crisis. Several days ago the U.S.-Iraqi foreign ministerial talks in Geneva failed. The fundamental reason is that their views did not fall in line with each other. The United States insisted that Iraq must withdraw its troops from Kuwait, and that there is no room for negotiations on this. Iraq announced on several occasions that its invasion and annexation of Kuwait is a fact "not to be altered."

On 12 August last year, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn raised a proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis, on condition that Israel must withdraw its troops from the occupied territories, Syrian troops must pull out of Lebanon, and U.S. troops must withdraw from Saudi Arabia. The United States, Egypt, and Arab states in the Gulf region expressed their disagreement to relating the Gulf crisis with the Palestinian issue.

Palestine and other Arab states demanded that the Gulf crisis should be resolved along with the Palestinian issue, and accused the United States of taking entirely different attitudes toward the UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue and the Gulf crisis. As a result of powerful U.S. support for Israel, resolutions passed by the United Nations on many occasions have been pigeonholed, and the international conference on the Palestinian issue has been postponed indefinitely.

Recently UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, as well as French and other West European leaders, raised peace proposals expressing similar intentions: Iraq must withdraw its troops from Kuwait before an international meeting on the Middle East issue can be convened. Many Arab states were willing to hold consultations on these proposals. The United States objected to this, however, pointing out that this was "rewarding the aggressors." It was worried that the consequences might endanger U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East.

As the Gulf crisis is at a decisive moment, the United States and Iraq are threatening each other with the use of arms while, on the other hand, carrying out all sorts of bargaining, each waiting for a favorable opportunity. Many Arabs believe that, out of people's expectations, the Gulf crisis may possibly end as dramatically as it started.

### Commentary Supports Gulf Peace Efforts

OW1101204491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—Issue No. 2 of the weekly LIAOWANG, scheduled to be published on 14

January, carries a commentary entitled "Urgently Restore Peace in the Gulf." Excerpts of the commentary follow:

With the deadline set in UN Security Council Resolution 678 for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait drawing near, both the United States and Iraq are quickly escalating their war preparedness in the Gulf region. At this critical moment, all parties are working in concert with one another to restore peace in the Gulf, making every effort to stop the outbreak of war.

From late last year to early this year, Budimir Loncar, secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia and representative of the Nonaligned Movement; Michel Vauzelle, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French parliament; and a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited Baghdad. Meetings have been held among heads of state of four Arab countries—Egypt, Syria, Libya, and the Sudan; among the foreign affairs ministers of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey; and among the foreign affairs ministers of the European Community countries. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and many well-known international statesmen have made frequent contacts with one another, trying to settle the Gulf crisis peacefully. Their peace efforts are acclaimed by people of the world.

The peace efforts of the world community show the aspirations of people the world over to settle the Gulf crisis peacefully. A war there will be a scourge to the Middle East as well as to the belligerents. The entire world will also suffer. Iraq will bear the brunt. The Iraqi people, who have just been extricated from their eight-year war with Iran, are badly in need of a peaceful environment for rebuilding their country, and another war will deal them a devastating blow. The war will also cause the United States grave consequences. Some people estimate that the U.S. casualties in the war may reach as high as 20,000. The destruction of the oil installations in the Gulf will increase oil prices even further, and the U.S. economy, which is in a recession, will deteriorate even further. The war will also lessen the American people's support for the Bush administration, undermine the anti-Iraq coalition formed by the United States, and even trigger an anti-U.S. upsurge in the Arab world. Once war breaks out, it will develop according to the laws of war, and not in accordance with the subjective will of Washington and Baghdad. And if Israel is also involved, the nature and the magnitude of the war will be out of control.

The war will also be a catastrophe for the Middle East as a whole. In addition, a Gulf war will have an unfavorable impact on the entire world. High oil prices will deal a blow to the economies of all oil-consuming countries, especially the oil importing countries in the Third World and Eastern Europe. The war will also upset security and stability in Europe and the entire world. This being the case, we have ample reasons to support all urgent endeavors to restore peace in the Gulf.

### Column Views Last Effort for Peace in Gulf

*HK1301074291 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
13 Jan 91 p 2*

["Weekly Roundup" column by Kung Yao-wen (7895 5069 2429): "Critical Moment for Choice of Peace or War in the Gulf"]

[Text]

### All the World Is Looking Forward to Peace

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Baghdad yesterday to launch the last round of mediation to seek a solution to the Gulf crisis that has become the focus of worldwide attention. When leaving Amman yesterday, the secretary general made a sincere remark. He hoped Saddam Husayn would understand that all the world was expecting his current mission to Baghdad to bring about peace. Syrian President al-Asad yesterday also called on Iraq to pull out its troops from Kuwait. He assured that Iraq would not be attacked after the withdrawal; otherwise, Syria would fight side-by-side with Iraq. Both the UN secretary general and the Syrian president have given Saddam Husayn their earnest advice—they hoped Iraq will pull out its troops so a Gulf war can be avoided.

It is hard to predict whether the secretary general's final mediation mission will succeed, but several facts are pointing to gloomy prospects for peace in the Gulf.

First of all, the debate was still in progress at the U.S. Congress last night to decide whether Bush should be authorized to declare a war. As estimated by different sectors, in view of the failure of the dialogue between the U.S. secretary of state and the Iraqi foreign minister on 9 January, opinions within the Congress supporting a war are gaining ground; therefore, it is expected that the Congress is likely to give the authorization. If Bush obtained Congress' authorization, it would be still more likely that he would declare a war.

### Israel Turns Down the Proposal on a Mideast Conference

Second, Israel has declared that it would not attend any international peace conference on the Mideast issue. The proposal on a Mideast conference has been repeatedly raised by Saddam Husayn. Only by calling an international peace conference would Saddam Husayn have an out and agree to withdraw from Kuwait. Israel has not only turned down the proposal for a peace conference but it has also stressed its objection to Saddam Husayn's attempt to link the Iraqi pullout from Kuwait with the Palestinian issue, citing the objection of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and other Arab countries in support of its own stance. In other words, Israel will give no consideration to Iraq's appeal.

Third, hawks within the U.S. military are more loudly voicing their view in favor of a war. The United States is fully confident that its strong air-striking force can

destroy Iraq's radar, telecommunications, and commanding centers in one blow; completely smash Iraq's air force and airports and thus seize absolute air domination; and after that, raze all the Iraqi ground fortifications by saturation bombing with B-52 and other strategic bombers. In addition, helicopters, fighter planes, missiles, and 16-inch caliber cannons on board huge naval vessels will provide backing and assist in destroying Iraq's antiaircraft artillery.

#### **The U.S. Hawk Faction Eagerly Calls for an Early Declaration of War**

The United States emphasized that another advantage of the U.S. Army is its efficient intelligence gathering and accurate judging ability. Its night fighting ability is another "trump card." With the help of spy satellites, the U.S. Army has spotted all the deployment locations of Iraqi troops. After the massive bombing by the air force during the daytime, operations to be carried out by tanks that can operate at night and by special night-fighting infantry units will promptly eliminate the Iraq's main forces on the ground.

In contrast to this, the Americans are worried about the possible unfavorable consequences if the declaration of war is postponed. A postponement may first of all dampen the U.S. troops' morale; second, it will allow more time for the Iraqi troops to reinforce their defense works; and third, it may loosen the ties between the United States and its allies.

U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney pledged to strike Baghdad head-on once a war is declared. Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense said their first task will be to kill Saddam.

#### **May the Secretary General's Mission Be a Fruitful One**

Before his arrival in Cairo on 11 January, U.S. State Secretary Baker called on U.S. troops on the forefront in Saudi Arabia and assured them that "the outcome—whether the United States will make a war with Iraq or not—will be known before long." He also disclosed that the United States had fixed 0500 GMT of next Wednesday (or 1300 hours Hong Kong time on the same day) as the deadline for Iraq to pull out. He warned Saddam Husayn: It would be "the most tragic misjudgment" if Iraq continued to stay in Kuwait beyond the deadline. Such intimidating remarks did frighten quite a number of gutless people.

Nevertheless, all these remarks threatening to make war would only stimulate Saddam Husayn and make him tougher. He would have pulled out long ago if he had been scared. The problem is that he firmly believes that justice is on Iraq's side, that what he is going to fight is a "holy war," and his way is the only comprehensive solution to the Mideast issue. These views of his have won support from some Arab countries. Addressing an audience of 3,000 members of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party recently, Saddam Husayn said Iraq has

never yielded to intimidation and pressure and will pay no attention to the date 15 January as the deadline for withdrawal.

Although the Iraqi army is no match for the U.S. and British armed forces in terms of weapons, firepower, and military high technology, it has its own strong points. First, the Iraqi troops are experienced in fighting battles under tough conditions in the desert; and second, they nurse a strong national pride and religious passion. Once the U.S. troops marched into Iraq, the Iraqi's anti-American feelings would rise to an unprecedented height. Therefore, one would possibly make a terrible mistake if one overestimated the U.S. troops' firepower and expected the Iraqi troops to "collapse at the first blow." The U.S. Army, though powerful, may turn weak if the war is protracted.

Saddam Husayn is now holding talks with the UN secretary general. If they still share some close views, that would mean that all the members of the European Community (except the United Kingdom) were in favor of an international peace conference on the Mideast issue and that their position diverged from that of the United States. If this was true, Saddam Husayn would possibly make use of the influence of France, Germany, and Italy and make a friendly gesture to them to sow discord within the U.S.-European alliance. In this regard, the Iraqis may display some flexibility on the question of a pullout from Kuwait. If this really happened, there would be another chance for peace in the Gulf region.

#### **'Backgrounder' Examines Gulf Military Deployments**

*OW1201074791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0703 GMT 12 Jan 91*

["Backgrounder: Military Deployments in Gulf Region (by Mou Zhenhua)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—Since Iraq invaded the oil-rich Kuwait on August 2 last year, the U.S.-led multinational forces have quickly massed its troops in the Gulf region in direct confrontation with the massive Iraqi troops already stationed in Kuwait or newly deployed along the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border.

With the fast counting down of the deadline of January 15 set by the United Nations Security Council for Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait, this military confrontation has become all the more serious.

The United States has reportedly deployed 360,000 troops in the Gulf region and it is expected to increase the strength to 430,000 by January 15. Their military equipment consists of 1,200 tanks, 2,000 armored vehicles, 1,300 fighters and 1,500 helicopters. The United States has also deployed more than 70 warships in the Gulf and nearby waters. Among are a number of aircraft carriers such as "Kennedy", "Saratoga" and "Midway", which have already checked in at their positions, and



"Ranger", "America", "Theodore Roosevelt" and "Missouri", which are expected to check in by mid-January. The United States has also deployed heavy bombers on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and in Turkey, which borders with Iraq.

This is the biggest overseas military concentration the United States has effected since the end of the Second World War.

Some Arab countries, including Egypt and Syria, have also sent troops to the Gulf region. These troops, the troops of the Gulf countries and those in Turkey total about 340,000, who are supported by more than 1,400 tanks, more than 350 aircraft and more than 50 warships.

Britain, France and some other countries in Europe, the Asia and Pacific region, Africa and Latin America have also sent about 60,000 troops to the Gulf region in addition to 228 tanks, 160 armored vehicles, over 360 aircraft and 58 warships.

It was reported that 28 countries have joined the multinational forces with the total number of their troops deployed in the Gulf region surpassing 600,000.

Iraq has 1.1 million troops, with 540,000 of them deployed in Kuwait and southern Iraq and about 120,000, or eight divisions, stationed near the Iraqi-Turkish border. The Iraqi troops are armed with 4,000 tanks, 2,500 armored vehicles, 2,700 cannons, about 700 aircraft and more than 40 warships.

Iraq has also deployed 24 surface-to-surface missiles in Kuwait, and trained 14,000 commandoes for suicidal actions.

#### Commentary Views Expected Failure of Talks

OW1201003691 Beijing International Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Commentary: "Failure of U.S.-Iraqi Talks Is Not Unexpected"]

[Text] Listener-friends, the six-hour talks between U.S. Secretary of State Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz in Geneva on 9 January have been declared a failure. This is not unexpected; before the talks, the leaders of the two countries had issued strong statements. U.S. President Bush even officially asked the Senate and House of the U.S. Congress to adopt a resolution authorizing the use of all necessary means to implement UN Security Council Resolution 678. At the same time, the United States dispatched another 25,000 troops to the Gulf, increasing the number of its forces there to more than 360,000. This figure, combined with troops from other countries, now totals more than 600,000.

In recent days, a number of state leaders and defense ministers, including British Prime Minister Major, have visited the front lines to inspect and extend regards to soldiers from their respective countries. Turkey, on the northern flank, has been put on third-degree alert.

Iraq has also been bold. At a meeting with high-ranking aides, President Husayn said that if war broke out, Iraq would fight the only battlefield, adding that war could spread to all Arab countries and possibly the entire world. At the same time, two U.S.-made Hawk ground-to-air missile batteries have completed preparations for action. Iraqi troops in Kuwait and along the Iraq-Saudi Arabia border areas have reached 540,000.

U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva, held under these circumstances, could only be talking and listening. They could not have produced any results.

The failure of U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva does not, however, mean an end of hope for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis. U.S. President Bush said that 15 January is not the definite date for launching a military attack, noting that he has not abandoned efforts for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. In his letter to Husayn he indicated his hope for a direct meeting. At the same time, UN Secretary General de Cuellar has told reporters that he is going to Baghdad to mediate for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis. The EC has also proposed to the Iraqi side that foreign ministers of both sides meet in Algiers in the next few days. French President Mitterrand has indicated that France will exhaust all diplomatic means to continue seeking a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

Therefore, although chances for peace have narrowed with the failure of U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva, the window for peace has not been completely shut. How the situation will change as the 15 January deadline of UN Resolution 678 approaches requires further observation.

#### News Analysis Notes Grim Situation in Gulf

OW1201015391 Beijing International Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 11 Jan 91

["News Analysis: Gulf Situation Critical, But Hope for Peace Still Exists"—from the "Current Affairs Report" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, talks between the U.S. secretary of state and the Iraqi foreign minister in Geneva on 9 January ended in failure. This indicates that hopes for a peaceful solution to the Gulf conflict are gloomier than ever, and the danger of war draws nearer. As the news broke, Wall Street's sensitive Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged nearly 40 points, and crude oil prices soared.

From the very beginning, the United States had stated clearly that the purpose of the Geneva meeting was to present the hard facts and not to bargain. The intention was to avoid giving the impression that the United States sought a compromise at the talks, which might allow Iraq to harden its position and undermine the anti-Iraqi coalition. On the other hand, Iraq does not want to yield to military pressure and be forced to seek peace. Furthermore, it does not want to relinquish Kuwait, which it has

occupied, too easily and continues to link the matter to Middle East issues in a bid to play for time and find a way out of the quagmire.

The United States now has over 300,000 troops in the Gulf. They have said that, if necessary, they will fight to expel Iraq from Kuwait. This is not entirely an empty show of strength. Iraq is regarded by the United States as a serious danger to its major economic and strategic interests in the Middle East and the Gulf. Various indications show that the United States wants to use the unpopular Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to strike first with a view to destroying Saddam's regime and the military machine. The United States believes this will not only protect its interests in the region but also show off its prowess and help build the new international order for which the United States hopes. But because political and economic consequences of waging a major war in the Gulf are hard to predict and because of doubts and restrictions expressed by Americans at home and by allies in Western Europe, the United States itself also harbors doubt about this war. The best way out would be to win without going to war. Therefore, while actively preparing for war, the United States is also seeking a peaceful solution.

To counter international pressure, during the last few months Iraq had insisted that any solution to the Gulf crisis must be linked to overall Middle East issues, in particular the Palestinian issue. This proposal still exerts a certain amount of influence in the Arab world and should not be ignored. Moreover, Iraq has stated that it will attack Israel if the United States makes the first move. This threat carries considerable weight; if Israel becomes involved in a war with Iraq, Arab countries in the multinational force will find it hard to fight alongside the United States and Israel.

Judging from these facts, one can see that the Gulf situation is extremely grim, and the danger of a major war breaking out must not be underestimated. But risks resulting from war are simply too great for both sides. While taking the final step in this direction, they cannot but show hesitation. Hence, some observers in the United States and other countries hold that despite the critical situation, there is still hope for peace. At present, the United Nations secretary general and the leaders of France and some West European countries are busy trying to mediate. Now that the 15 January deadline is only a few days away, the international community will be watching closely to see if there will be war or peace.

#### **Commentary Views U.N.'s Latest Peace Efforts**

*OW1301023591 Beijing International Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Commentary by station reporter: Placing High Hopes on the U.N. Secretary General]

[Text] Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, arrived in Baghdad on 12 January for talks with

Iraqi President Saddam over the Gulf crisis—a last effort made to save the peace in Gulf.

Following the failure of the U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva, the situation in the Gulf has come to the crucial point of peace or war. All are clearly aware that, once the Gulf war erupts, it will be a disaster not only to the warring parties but also the Middle East region. The whole world also will be seriously affected. Of course, Iraq will be the first to suffer. The war may deal a catastrophic blow to Iraq, which has just freed itself from the eight-year war with Iran; however, the suffering will also be immense to the United States. Once it breaks out, the war will not only cause heavy casualties to personnel, but it will also worsen the U.S. declining economy. The anti-Iraqi coalition promoted by the United States may face a breakup with an anti-American wave being evoked in the Arab world. If Israel is dragged in, the nature and scale of war may be thrown out of control. The outbreak of the Gulf war undoubtedly will mean a catastrophe to the whole Middle East region and will cause an adverse impact on the whole world. The damage caused to oil fields and facilities in the Middle East will further boost oil prices, a blow to all oil-importing countries, particularly to the Third World and oil-importing countries in Eastern Europe.

The war will not be conducive to the security and stability of Europe or the entire world. Hence, it is generally hoped that the Gulf crisis will be resolved through peaceful means.

Soon after the failure of the U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva, Perez de Cuellar announced that he would go to Baghdad for talks with the Iraqi president. The move was welcomed by both the United States and Iraq with widespread support coming from all other nations in the world. Although it is not known at the moment what peace formula Perez de Cuellar will bring to Saddam, his initiative in taking this diplomatic move has at least shed a ray of hope. We therefore place high hopes on the success of the peace efforts made by the U.N. secretary general.

#### **XINHUA Reporter Notes Gulf War Consequences**

*OW1201052491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1445 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[“Notes from the United States: What Comes to Mind From the Large Numbers of Body Bags Ordered by the U.S. Military by XINHUA reporter Wu Jin (0702 2516)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—Newspapers have reported that the U.S. Defense Department has ordered tens of thousands of body bags from three clothing factories, and instructed that they should be delivered as quickly as possible because they are to be used in a Gulf war. It seems that the United States is really determined to fight in the Gulf, regardless of the cost of huge casualties.

Recently, and especially since the failure of the Geneva talks between the U.S. and Iraqi foreign secretaries on 9 January, there have been increasingly more indications on the likelihood of an eruption of war in the Gulf. In addition to the constant flow of large numbers of troops, weapons, and warships into the Gulf region, President Bush issued an administrative order on 9 January calling on U.S. manufacturers to fill U.S. government orders of military supplies on a priority basis; U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney confirmed on the same day that he planned to ask the President to authorize him to call up as many as 1 million reservists; and the State Department also announced that all U.S. diplomats and journalists still in Iraq's capital will be evacuated by 12 January.

Here in Washington, the media's estimates of the Gulf situation is almost the same: the danger of war has increased noticeably, and it is very likely if not inevitable. On the other hand, however, the door of peace has not been totally closed. People are eagerly following the UN secretary general's activities, whose trip to the Gulf will begin tonight. They hope his mediation will bring about a turn for the better.

People still are hoping for peace at this time not because they have any illusions about the "goodwill" between the United States and Iraq, but because they realize clearly that a war will be quite ruthless. This can more or less be explained by the U.S. military's large orders of body bags.

Aside from casualties, the economic losses that a war will cause directly and indirectly undoubtedly will be astronomical. In terms of military expenses, the United States alone will have to spend \$1 billion daily. This may be only a drop in the bucket, however, compared with the property losses that will be incurred in the main theaters, Iraq and Kuwait, as well as the destruction of the Middle East oilfields.

The political consequences of a war hardly can be measured by figures. Compared with economic losses, the gravity of the political consequences is even harder to predict. While Iraq's invasion of Kuwait has infuriated the whole world and greatly displeased the Arab peoples, the casualties and destruction that will result once the multinational forces launch an "annihilating" attack against Iraq will be enormous. What will happen if Israel also becomes involved? The United States and the entire Western world must take this into consideration.

The long-term political and economic consequences caused by a Gulf war constitute the main issues for the United States, while a war is a practical issue for Iraq, bearing on its very survival.

This shows that, as far as the two confrontational parties in the Gulf are concerned, they urgently must consider everything sensibly and thoroughly before taking any action, and not allow any opportunity for a peaceful settlement slip away. Iraq, in particular, must judge the hour and size up the situation and immediately withdraw its troops from Kuwait in accordance with the UN

Security Council resolutions so that peace can be salvaged in the Gulf at this final hour.

### Commentary Searches for Key to Gulf Crisis

OW1401134091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0928 GMT 14 Jan 91

["Commentary: Where Lies the Golden Key to Gulf Crisis? (By Wang Lianzhi)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—With the U.N. Security Council's deadline of January 15 rapidly approaching, Iraq and the U.S.-led Western alliance are at a crucial moment to choose between war and peace.

The Baghdad authorities, who sparked the crisis by invading the oil-rich Kuwait on August 2, 1990, should take the initiative to end it by immediately and unconditionally withdrawing its armed forces from Kuwait and restoring Kuwait's sovereignty and its territorial integrity. In that, other than anywhere else, lies the fundamental way out for the crisis.

However, a lasting settlement of the crisis would be impossible if the ingrained conflicts of interests in the Middle East failed to be tackled as a whole in the wake of an Iraqi withdrawal.

Earlier, European Community (EC) countries proposed a two-pronged plan to solve the crisis comprehensively, including an immediate international conference on Middle East issues if Saddam Husayn promised to quit occupied Kuwait, in compliance with the U.N. peace resolution.

The proposal has stricken accord with most nations seeking an earliest possible end to the Gulf crisis, with both sides in confrontation daggers drawn. [sentence as received]

The EC proposal is well-grounded, representing an ideal and realistic measure to disentangle the long-exhausting crisis.

For, the current crisis is not an individual event erupting accidentally. It has stemmed from a history of sharp conflicts between all sorts of forces in the Gulf region since World War Two. It also reflects the new contradictions spawned from the latest reshaping of the world political pattern.

Over the past decades, the Middle East has become a synonym of worst unrest in the world, as a result of steadfast outside interference.

To cite a most illustrious example, Israel has driven homeless about 5 million Palestinians so far. And the current East-West detente has failed to bring manna for the region.

To date, the crisis has triggered off a flurry of diplomatic activities, leaving peace hopes still open. A hasty press on the war button should be wisely prevented.



### Presidents Bush, Gorbachev Discuss Gulf Crisis

OW1201010691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2021 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev telephoned him this morning to discuss the Gulf crisis and ruled out the possibility of extension of economic sanctions against Iraq.

Bush said that he and Gorbachev "remain in sync" in dealing with the situation in the Gulf region.

The Soviet Union is "absolutely convinced that Saddam Husayn should get out of Kuwait in total compliance with the U.N. resolutions."

"We are leaving no stone unturned to try to find a peaceful resolution to this question," he said.

Bush made the remarks when answering questions from reporters at a photo session with his cabinet members this morning.

Asked if Gorbachev proposed for more time for the sanctions to work, Bush said, "that would be incompatible with full implementation of the resolutions."

"So I guess I can say no to that one," he stressed.

Bush said that he will continue to stay in touch with Gorbachev and with other world leaders on the Gulf issue.

Bush said that he also talked with Gorbachev about the situation in the Soviet republics, particularly in the Baltics, thought there was "not great discussion of that."

Bush said he reiterated the U.S. position on the Baltic issue that the use of force there "would be counterproductive."

But, he said that he is "very hopeful" that Gorbachev can find a way to resolve these "extraordinarily complex problems without resorting to force."

Bush said he met with Soviet ambassador at the White House after the phone conversation with Gorbachev, but declined to give any word about the meeting.

Bush said Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu also called him this morning.

Bush also expressed hope that the U.S. Congress, which is debating the authorization of war, would support him to use force, if he has to.

"It would be very helpful to the last step for peace if the congress would move and would support the so-called U.N. resolutions," he said.

### Baker Visits Cairo; Perez de Cuellar in Amman

OW1201011291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2315 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Cairo, January 11 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrived here late today and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stopped in Amman on his way to Baghdad for a final peace effort on Gulf crisis.

Baker is expected to meet Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on the latest development of the Gulf crisis during his day-long stay.

Before his arrival, Baker held talks with Kuwaiti amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, in the western Saudi city of Taif and also inspected U.S. air forces in west Saudi Arabia.

He told Amir Shaykh Jabir that there would be no possibility to extend or postpone the U.N. deadline of January 15 for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

In a prepared speech to about 1,000 troops at an air base in west Saudi Arabia, Baker said that they could not have to wait much longer before knowing if there would be peace or war.

"We believe that if Iraq is going to withdraw from Kuwait, Saddam Husayn will probably wait until he is on the brink before he moves," he said.

"Our worry is that in his usual style, he will miscalculate where the brink exactly is. Just so there is no misunderstanding, let me be absolutely clear: we pass the brink at midnight, January 15," Baker warned.

U.N. Secretary General de Cuellar is now in Amman, Jordan, for a stop-over, where he will meet Jordanian King Husayn before flying to Baghdad.

The U.N. chief has won a full backing for his last-ditch peace effort by the European Community after he met with 12 EC foreign ministers in Geneva early today.

Perez de Cuellar said in Amman that he would discuss a wide range of issues with Saddam, including the Arab-Israeli dispute, but he had no specific proposals to take to him.

He also said that the U.N. might consider deploying a neutral peace-keeping troops to replace U.S.-led Gulf forces if Iraq agrees to quit Kuwait.

Also today, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told a three-day Islamic conference held in Baghdad that his country would defeat the U.S.-led forces in a holy war because his military capability was four times that of the multi-national forces in the Gulf.

**U.S. & Canada****Bush Condemns Soviet Actions in Lithuania***OW1401015191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2253 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Washington, January 13 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush condemned moments ago the Soviet acts in Lithuania, one of the 15 Soviet republics, as "no justification."

"We condemn this act that could not help but affect our relationship," Bush said at the White House soon after he returned from Camp David this afternoon.

In the prepared statement, he said the recent developments in the Soviet Baltic republics "threatened to set back, and perhaps even to reverse the process of reform which is so important in the world and development of a new international order."

Bush said that the progress of reform in the Soviet Union has been "an essential element" in the improvement of the U.S.-Soviet relations.

"The events we're witnessing now are completely inconsistent with that course," Bush said.

Bush said that the United States and its Western allies will "redouble our efforts to strengthen and encourage peaceful change in the Soviet Union."

Bush gave no word about what decision he will make on the planned February U.S.-Soviet summit in Moscow.

However, when answering a question, he said he believes that the Soviet approach on the Gulf crisis is "firm and solid."

As the situation in Lithuania, which the United States does not recognize as a republic of the Soviet Union, is getting worse, the U.S. Government has expressed its concern over it for several times today, although it is concentrated on the Gulf crisis as the deadline for implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolution is very close.

Before Bush, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who is on a 8-nation trip to consult with countries concerned on the Gulf crisis, White House Chief of Staff John Sununu and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft also made similar warning earlier today of possible change in the U.S.-Soviet relations, if the tense situation in the Baltic republics continues.

Reportedly, troops sent by the Soviet Union to Lithuania clashed with demonstrators in Vilnius, capital of the republic when capturing the main broadcast station and surrounding the parliament building Sunday.

**Developments Could Affect Ties***OW1401003891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2142 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Washington, January 13 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush warned moments ago that the developments in Lithuania of the Soviet Union "could not help but affect our relationship."

Speaking at the White House soon after he returned from Camp David this afternoon, Bush said that the recent events in the Baltic republics "threatened to set back, and perhaps even to reverse the process of reform which is so important in the world and development of new international order."

**Article Views U.S. Gulf Reporting Regulations***OW1301024891 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 1700 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Article by Shi Xian—U.S. Limits News Reports on the Gulf Crisis"—from the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] There are only a few days left before the arrival of 15 January, the deadline set by the United Nations by which Iraq must totally withdraw its troops from Kuwait. Journalists have flocked to the Gulf to be ready to cover the war that might break out any moment between the United States and Iraq. The United States has set up barriers to limit news by reporters by issuing various kinds of regulations.

The U.S. Department of Defense has promulgated a revised set of regulations governing news reporting on the Gulf war. The regulations ban specific reporting on the size of U.S. troops, their locations, units, and the type and quantity of weapons used by the troops. They also ban the use of pictures of killed or wounded U.S. soldiers before their relatives have been notified. The regulations also stipulate that reports must be inspected.

The United States issued these regulations because it worries that once war breaks out, news reporting might affect U.S. morale and invoke antiwar feeling in the United States. This is not unreasonable at all. Confronted by several hundred thousand Iraqi troops who have rich war experience, what do the hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops, who are now stationed in the desert of the Gulf after leaving their homeland and relatives behind and crossing thousands of miles of ocean, think of this situation? What do they think of war and death? Who knows? Do they not want to see their parents and relatives? However, they can only so in their dreams.

Americans think it is not entirely senseless to send U.S. troops to the Gulf. Once war breaks out, if no restrictions are placed on news reporting, U.S. morale might be affected. U.S. antiwar feeling might spread, and this will lead to a loss of support at home. It is already difficult for the U.S. troops to fight a war in foreign lands, and it is

even more difficult to fight a war without the support of the people at home. The United States has had this experience in its war of aggression against Vietnam. I think this is still fresh in its memory.

The United States always has advocated freedom of the press. Why has it now gone against its own dogma? The reason is very simple. There is no absolute freedom of the press. The United States is no exception. In fact, this is not the first time the United States has placed restrictions on the press. It has always done so. People have not yet forgotten that when the United States invaded Panama, it also set up all sorts of restrictions on news coverage by journalists. During the invasion, a Western reporter was killed by U.S. bullets because he took photographs in violation of the U.S. regulations.

From these it can be seen that the so-called freedom of the press boasted by the West is false, and restriction is true. Restrictions are not to be violated under any circumstances, because violators will suffer or even lose their lives.

## Soviet Union

### 'Roundup' Views Events in Baltic Republics

OW1401131691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0730 GMT 14 Jan 91

["Roundup: Soviet Baltic Region Seething Again (By Zhu Chengjun)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 13 (XINHUA)—Curfew was imposed today in Vilnius, capital of Soviet Lithuania, and in the republic's industrial city of Kaunas, as a result of the government crisis and clashes between the Soviet interior troops and Lithuanian separatists with 13 people killed and 122 wounded.

The interior troops took over over the republic's television station early this morning.

Crowds of Lithuanians are still gathering in the square in front of the republic's parliament building. The situation is explosive.

On January 7, the Lithuanian Government decided to raise food prices by two to three times in order to increase revenues. Thousands of demonstrators went to the parliament building in Vilnius to protest against the price policy on the same day. The parliament announced a suspension on the price rise under pressure and accepted the resignation by the government the next day.

Meanwhile, it happened that the Soviet Defence Ministry ordered the reinforcement of paratroop units to Lithuania to ensure conscription in the republic.

Although it was the mass protest that forced the step-down of the republic's government, local newspapers believe that the real causes are much deep-rooted. "IZVESTIYA" attributed the government failure to

ethnic problems and poorly planned reform measures. The Lithuanian authorities have neither sincerity in their relationship with the whole union, nor intention to increase people's rights and freedom. All the laws they adopted are merely aimed at strengthening their ruling power, the newspaper said.

The "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA" newspaper also cited the happenings such as war veterans and active servicemen are mocked and insulted and monuments to the revolutionary martyrs are stained as among the reasons for the unrest.

On January 10, workers of many enterprises joined angry crowds in protest to call for immediate restoration of order under the presidential rule. On the same day, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev extended an appeal to the Lithuanian parliament, warning that the Lithuanian republic "is virtually reaching an impasse," and it should "restore immediately and in full the Constitution of USSR and the Constitution of Lithuania."

Tanks and armored vehicles roared into Vilnius on January 11, while interior troops seized the publishing house building of the Soviet Party Central Committee in the city. Supporters of the Lithuanian authorities, on the other hand, gathered around to defend the parliament building and television station. "The confrontation has reached the very brink," as described by local newspapers.

Also on January 11, a Lithuanian salvation committee was declared established. The committee, proclaiming itself the representative of the Lithuanian democratic forces and working people, said it "has taken over power" from former leadership as the latter "has lost actual control over the situation in the republic." The committee also declared curfew in the entire territory of Lithuania.

As always following suit in the independence drive, Latvia and Estonia, the other two small Soviet republics by the Baltic Sea, began to see price hike and mass protests too these days. Like Lithuanian protesters, the Latvian and Estonian demonstrators are demanding the resignation of their governments and an early parliamentary reelection. The authorities of the two republics acknowledged "the situation is complicated."

### Lithuanian Leader Urges Supporters To Go Home

OW1401045091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0343 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow, January 13 (XINHUA)—Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis delivered a radio address this evening urging tens of thousands of supporters who are staying at the square in front of the parliament building in Vilnius in defence of the Lithuanian government to return home.

Earlier in the day the president stated over the radio that Lithuania was "in a state of war against the Soviet Union."



The Soviet TASS News Agency quoted a Lithuanian parliamentarian, Aleksandras Abishala, as saying that the Soviet interior troops would not take any further military action on the condition that the Lithuanian parliament calls on those gathering around the parliament building to disperse.

TASS also reported that former Lithuanian Premier Albertas Simenas, who was appointed to the post several days ago, has been found safe. Landsbergis said in a morning statement that Simenas disappeared on Saturday night and might be "in the hands of forces hostile to Lithuania.

Meanwhile, a strike for direct presidential rule ended in the evening after a decision by the Lithuanian Committee for National Salvation, which was established on Friday and declared to have taken power in this Baltic republic today, according to TASS.

The strike committee said they may take action again if their demand for presidential rule should fail to be met, TASS said.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Air China Temporarily Suspends Flights Over Gulf

OW1201165891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1530 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—Air China has decided to suspend its flights over the Gulf region as from January 13 in view of the current tense situation there.

The airline will also suspend flights from Beijing to Sharjah and Istanbul. Its flights from Beijing to Paris, Zurich, London and Rome will not stop at Sharjah and not fly over the Gulf region. They will become non-stop ones.

Its flights to Belgrade and Bucharest via Karachi will not fly over the Gulf region and its flights from Beijing to Addis Ababa will be diverted via Karachi.

#### Pakistan's Sharif Urges Peaceful Gulf Solution

OW1201074891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0650 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Islamabad, January 12 (XINHUA)—Pakistan Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif has appealed to the heads of state or government of a number of countries to use their influence to bring about a peaceful solution of the Gulf crisis.

"The mounting crisis in the Gulf has brought the region close to a catastrophe," Nawaz said in a recent letter to the heads of state or government.

He said, "It is my belief that a war in the Gulf will bring in its wake a major political, economic and ecological disaster for the countries directly involved in the conflict as well as for the entire region and indeed for the world. It is therefore

essential for Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait in order that such a cataclysm is averted."

The international community must intensify its efforts to seek a peaceful way out of the present impasse on the basis of respect of international law and norms of inter-state behavior, he said.

Nawaz expressed Pakistan's readiness to contribute effectively to safeguarding and preserving peace and security in the region.

Nawaz addressed the letter to the heads of state or government of the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Iran, Turkey, Germany, Japan, Zaire (current president of the U.N. Security Council) and Luxembourg (current chairman of the European Economic Community).

Meanwhile, in his message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the eve of his departure for Iraq in an effort to seek a peaceful solution of the Gulf crisis, Nawaz Sharif expressed great concern over the worsening situation in the region and conveyed to him the full support of the Pakistan Government and people for safeguarding and preserving peace and security in the region.

#### Sri Lanka's Premadasa Meets Buddhist Delegation

OW1301082991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0819 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Colombo, January 13 (XINHUA)—Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa told a visiting Chinese Buddhist delegation today that Sri Lanka and China must strengthen their cultural tie.

The president made the remarks when he received the five-member Chinese Buddhist delegation led by Jia Muyang, vice-president of the Chinese Buddhist Association, in the president's house here this morning.

The Chinese Buddhist delegation arrived here early this morning for a week-long visit to Sri Lanka after touring Nepal.

Premadasa said that politically Sri Lanka and China "are very close, so we must strengthen our cultural tie."

He recalled that there had been strong trade and cultural relations between the two countries from the earliest times. "We must revive our cultural tie," he said.

During their stay in Sri Lanka, the Chinese Buddhists will visit some famous Buddhist temples in Colombo and in several ancient cities in the country.

The Chinese team will leave here for home on January 20.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

### Qian Qichen Continues 4-Nation Africa Tour

#### Urges Gulf Mediation

OW1101160991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1535 GMT 11 Jan 91

["China Stands for Peaceful Settlement of Gulf Crisis (by Wang Jinyu and Zhao Xinfu)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, January 11 (XINHUA)—China firmly supports the new efforts by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Arab and European Community countries to settle the Gulf crisis by peaceful means.

Addressing a press conference here this morning, visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is on a three-day visit to Kenya, said that China consistently stands for peaceful settlement of any international conflicts including the Gulf crisis and is opposed to the use of force.

The minister noted that China believes it is through contacts and negotiations that conflicts can be solved and peace can be reached.

"The current mediation efforts by U.N. secretary-general, though a bit late, raises hopes for the settlement of the Gulf crisis by peaceful means before the U.N. authorized January 15 deadline for Iraq to pull out its troops from Kuwait," said the Chinese foreign minister.

As the U.N. deadline approaches, Mr. Qian stressed, China is trying its best to help avert a war in the Gulf region since it believes a peaceful settlement of the crisis can reduce the loss of lives and is conducive to all parties concerned in the conflict.

Referring to Sino-African cooperation, the minister said that the Chinese Government pays much attention to the traditional friendship and cooperation between China and African countries and hopes to strengthen such cooperation in all fields.

However, he noted, China, a developing country with a large population, has its own problems. Therefore, African countries should, first of all, promote cooperation among themselves instead of being heavily dependent on outside assistance, he added.

On political system in Africa, the Chinese foreign minister noted that there is no single political system in the world that works for all countries, adding that every country is entitled to make its own choice as far as its political system is concerned.

China, he observed, supports both political and economic reforms currently being carried out by some African countries as every country in the continent, like other nations in the rest of the world, has a right to decide on its own matters and adopt a political system in the light of its own realities.

Mr. Qian, who arrived here on Wednesday in the third leg of his current African tour, visited Ethiopia and Uganda, and is scheduled to leave Kenya for Tanzania today in the last leg.

#### Troops 'Unlikely' To Aid Gulf Peace

OW1101202191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1547 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Qian Qichen said at a news conference held here today that, although the meeting between the U.S. and Iraqi foreign affairs ministers was fruitless and the deadline set in UN Resolution 678 is around the corner, China still supports the last efforts made by the world community, including Arab countries, the European Community, and the UN secretary general, to settle the Gulf crisis peacefully. He said China hopes these efforts can bring some hope.

Foreign Minister Qian said: The Gulf crisis should be settled peacefully through contacts and negotiations. It is very unlikely that peace can be achieved simply by increasing troops or declaring war.

He said: China voted for the 11 resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council to settle the Gulf crisis. These resolutions contain certain severe measures. Some are political, some economic, and some diplomatic, but none are military. China abstained from voting on Resolution 678, which authorizes some countries to take military actions.

He added that all his talks with Arab leaders he met touched on the Gulf crisis, and all are against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and call on Iraq to pull its troops out of Kuwait so that the Gulf crisis can be settled peacefully. A peaceful settlement is beneficial to all sides because it can reduce losses.

Commenting on South-South cooperation, Foreign Minister Qian said: China always supports South-South cooperation and the South Commission's report prepared under Mr. Nyerere's supervision. China will contribute to South-South cooperation by providing other developing countries long-term interest-free loans and technical cooperation and consulting with them on international affairs.

When asked to comment on China's Africa policy, Qian said: China supports African states' political and economic reforms, but it does not believe that there is one formula that can be applied in all countries. African countries should seek their own ways of development according to their actual needs.

On China's relations with East European countries, he said: China respects the choice made by the people of each country. The replacement of governments of East European countries and their institutional changes are decisions made by people of these countries. China does not believe these changes will have any special impact on the relations between China and these countries.

Foreign Minister Qian and his party left here for Tanzania today to continue his four-nation tour in East Africa.

### **Qian Views Taiwan Armed Forces**

*AB1101215091 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT  
11 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 11 (AFP)—Taiwan should become part of China but would be allowed to keep its free-market economy and separate armed forces, visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here Friday.

"Taiwan is a part of China," Mr. Qian told journalists through an interpreter. "China has a policy of one country, two systems" that would allow Taiwan to "maintain its own economic system, lifestyle and even military forces," he said.

Mr. Qian noted that the British colony of Hong Kong was due to revert to Chinese rule in 1997, and the Portuguese colony of Macau before 1999, saying: "It is only a matter of time" before Taiwan also came back to China. But he said it was hard to predict now when that would happen. "We have to look at development."

Mr. Qian was on the third leg of a four-nation East African tour. He has already visited Ethiopia and Uganda, and was due to leave the Kenyan capital later Friday for neighbouring Tanzania.

### **Departs Kenya for Tanzania**

*OW1101155991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1507 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, January 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen wound up his three-day visit to Kenya and left here today for Tanzania, the last leg of his current African tour.

During his stay here, the foreign minister held talks with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, his Kenyan counterpart Mr. Ndolo Ayah on international and bilateral issues.

At a Nairobi press conference prior to his departure, Mr. Qian spoke of China's foreign policy towards Africa and answered questions on the current international situation, particularly the Gulf crisis.

The Chinese official arrived here on Wednesday on the third leg of his current African tour. Before he came here, he had visited Ethiopia and Uganda.

Mr. Qian is expected to meet with Tanzanian leaders and observe the 27th revolution anniversary celebrations in Zanzibar.

### **Arrives in Tanzania**

*OW1101190091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1709 GMT 11 Jan 91*

["Chinese Foreign Minister Starts Visit to Tanzania (by Liu Yegang)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here this afternoon for a two-day official good-will visit to Tanzania.

Mr. Qian and his six-member entourage were greeted at the airport by Tanzanian Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperations Ahmed Hassan Diria.

Qian told the press upon his arrival that China and Tanzania maintain profound friendship and very close relations and cooperation. He will exchange views with Tanzanian leaders on international issues, bilateral relations and other issues of common interest.

The two foreign ministers will hold talks later today. The Chinese foreign minister will also visit Zanzibar, where he is expected to meet Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President of Zanzibar Salmin Amour.

Tanzania is the last leg of Qian's four-nation tour in east Africa. He has already visited Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya.

### **Encourages 3d World Cooperation**

*OW1101233891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2318 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[By Liu Yegang]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today urged African countries and other Third World nations to strengthen unity and cooperation to establish new international political and economic orders.

Mr. Qian made the call during talks with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Hasan Diria here tonight.

Qian said the political and economic difficulties facing the Third World countries are very serious and therefore they should make their policies according to their own conditions while rejecting outside interference.

The Chinese foreign minister said his country supports the final report delivered by chairman of the South Commission Julius Nyerere and holds that the principles raised by the report are appropriate for the Third World countries.

He stressed that the Third World countries should bring their collective power into play under the political pressure from Western powers.

During the meeting, both sides expressed their support to the latest peace efforts made by the international community to overcome the Gulf crisis.

The two ministers also expressed satisfaction over the close and fruitful cooperation between China and Tanzania, and agreed to further develop such cooperation.

Mr. Qian arrived here this afternoon for a two-day visit to the country, the last leg of his four-nation East African tour.



He has already visited Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya.

### **Regrets Geneva Talks Failure**

*OW1201033491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0323 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen expressed his support here today for continuing international peace efforts to end the Gulf crisis.

At a press conference at the capital airport of Tanzania, the last stop of his African tour covering Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya, Mr. Qian described himself as regretful over the failure of the Geneva talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq Aziz.

He urged Iraq to show flexibility at this crucial stage by a peaceful withdrawal of its armed forces from Kuwait.

He hoped that a final reconciliation could be reached between the U.S. and Iraq.

Emerging from a meeting with his Tanzanian counterpart, Ahmed Hasan Diria, tonight, Mr. Qian said China and Tanzania were "in consensus" in backing increased international peace efforts, including those by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the European Community, and Arabian nations other than Iraq.

In light of the present world situation, Qian noted, Third World nations should consolidate in a united and cooperative partnership to help frame a new world political and economic order. This could make its own decisions without been affected by one or two powers.

Echoing his stance, Mr. Diria called for Third World nations to balance the influence of the major powers with more independent and strengthened collective roles in the international arena.

The two ministers also discussed political, economic and bilateral relations between their countries, and explored new ways for further cooperation.

Qian will leave for Zanzibar on Saturday to meet Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Zanzibar President Salmin Amour.

### **Reiterates Gulf Stance**

*OW1201130391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1240 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[By Liu Yegang]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that China regretted over the failure of the U.S.-Iraq talks and appreciated all peace efforts done by the international community to avoid war.

Mr. Qian made the remarks to a press conference upon his arrival for a two-day official good-will visit to Tanzania.

He said China has opposed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait since the very beginning and demanded complete Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait immediately and unconditionally.

He noted that he is the sole foreign minister of any permanent member country of the United Nations' Security Council who visited Iraq and appealed to Iraq for its withdrawal from Kuwait.

At the present, Qian said, Iraq should take flexible moves so as to achieve a peaceful withdrawal from Kuwait.

Minister Qian said to reach the goal, China supports all peace efforts done by the secretary general of the United Nations, the European Community (EC) and the Arab countries as well as the whole international community to bring about a peaceful settlement and avoid war in the Gulf.

### **Meets PAC Leader Mlanbo**

*OW1301000991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2312 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[By Liu Yegang]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 12 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met First Deputy President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) Johnson Mlanbo here tonight.

The PAC leader briefed Qian on the latest situation in South Africa.

During the meeting, his government welcomes the positive measures taken by South African President F.W. De Klerk since he took power.

But he noted that these measures are not enough and called the international community to maintain sanctions and pressure on Pretoria so as to realize the goal of total eradication of the apartheid system.

He stressed that the Chinese Government will continue its firm support to South African people in their struggle for total eradication of apartheid.

The Chinese foreign minister also called on anti-apartheid movements in South Africa to unite and establish a united front involving all anti-apartheid forces so as to boost the process of their struggle and gain more international support.

### **Leaves for Beijing**

*OW1301111591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0834 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[By Liu Yegang]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here today for home after a two-day visit to Tanzania.

During his visit, the foreign minister held talks with Tanzania Government and ruling party officials on international and bilateral issues.

In the talks with Qian, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi highly appraised the long-standing relations and cooperation between Tanzania and China and hoped that the traditional friendship would be strengthened.

President Mwinyi said that under the new international situation, Tanzania and China should explore new ways to expand and foster their cooperation in various sectors.

Mr. Qian delivered a letter to Mr. Mwinyi from Chinese President Yang Shangkun. Qian also spoke favorably of Tanzania's economic recovery and adjustment.

Tanzanian First Vice President and Prime Minister John Malecela and President of Zanzibar Salim Amour also discussed with Qian now to promote Sino-Tanzanian political and economic relations and cooperation.

The Chinese foreign minister also met with Tanzania's ruling party Vice Chairman Rashidi Kawawa who said that Tanzania would like to learn from China's experience of the open-door policy and economic reform. He also said that Tanzania expects to establish new economic ventures with China in different forms.

Before arriving here on Friday, Mr. Qian had visited Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya.

#### **Says Tour 'Complete Success'**

OW1401025991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0203 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen returned here by air this morning after winding up his official goodwill visit to Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

Qian's visit, which was made at the invitation of his counterparts of the above four countries, was described as a complete success, according to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

#### **African Reportage**

WA140101791

For Nairobi Radio, Nairobi Television and KNA reports on the visit to Kenya by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, see the East Africa section of the 14 January 1991 and subsequent issues of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

#### **Embassy Personnel in Somalia Evacuated to Kenya**

OW1201002791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1607 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By reporter Zhao Xinfu (6392 9515 4395)]

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—Thanks to the solicitude of State Council leaders, Chinese Embassy personnel

and economic assistance personnel and contractors in Somalia have all been evacuated safely from war-torn Somalia. They arrived by ship this morning in Mombasa, a coastal city in southeast Kenya. Nobody has been reported missing, and nobody has died or has been injured.

This reporter learned from relevant authorities that all 244 Chinese Embassy personnel, economic assistance experts, medical experts, and contractors of four corporations in Somalia, including the Jiangsu International Corporation and the Sichuan International Corporation, arrived in Mombasa in two groups aboard the "SS Yongmeng," a freighter belonging to the Tianjian Ocean-going Shipping Company. The first group of 101 people arrived in Mombasa on the evening of 8 January.

The freighter was on its way home from Yugoslavia. After receiving an emergency telegram from the State Council, it changed course and headed for Mogadishu at full speed to undertake the evacuation mission.

Over the past 10 days, Somali Government troops and antigovernment troops have been fighting fiercely in Mogadishu, the capital. Over 2,000 people have died so far. Foreign nationals in Somalia have been leaving the country.

Arrangements will be made for Chinese personnel to return home shortly.

#### **RSA Offers Gulf War Assistance to U.S.**

OW1201115091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1100 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Gaborone, January 12 (XINHUA)—South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Friday that his country would consider any U.S. request for aid in the Gulf crisis.

The United States could fully rely on support from South Africa [RSA], which would make its bases and harbours available if requested, Botha said following his meeting with U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Herman Cohen, in Pretoria, according to "THE CITIZEN" newspaper of South Africa today.

In an informal discussion with reporters, Botha said that if Iraqi President Saddam Husayn withdrew from Kuwait there would be a chance of avoiding war in the Gulf.

It was reported recently that South Africa has sent its navy's largest support ship, SAS Drakensberg, to the Gulf to provide medical and logistical assistance to the U.S.-led multinational forces in the Gulf region.

On South Africa's position regarding its citizens who might be affected by events in the Middle East, he said, "for those who do not have dual citizenship, the British authorities will be of assistance to them."

A final decision on the evacuation of citizens from a war zone would only be made under emergency circumstances and after consultation with the government of a country where particular consular missions were located, he explained.

## West Europe

### London Envoy Examines Relations With UK

#### Part One

HK1401081591 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
4 Jan 91 p 4

[Report by WEN WEI PO Europe-based correspondent Tai Pao-erh (2071 1405 0334): "Ji Chaozhu on Development of Sino-British Relations"—part one of three]

[Text] London, 3 Jan (WEN WEI PO)—In 1990, Sino-British relations improved, high-level official contacts between both countries were resumed, and the deadlock in the second half of 1989 was broken. On New Years Eve, this reporter conducted an interview with Ji Chaozhu, PRC ambassador to Britain, asking him to reflect on relations between the two countries in the past year and to talk about the prospects for their development.

The reporter asked Ambassador Ji to use a single phrase to describe the current stage of Sino-British relations, and he answered immediately: "Sino-British relations are in a process of improvement; although relations have not completely returned to the pre-1989 level, we are working hard on it."

The reporter asked Ambassador Ji: "Have Sino-British relations already been normalized?" Ambassador Ji said: "Sino-British relations are moving toward normalization." This was his comment on the current state of relations between China and Britain.

Ambassador Ji began to talk about his views on Sino-British relations.

#### Hong Kong Is an Important Factor

He said: "Whether relations between the two countries are good or bad is determined by the interests of both countries. Since the announcement of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984, relations between China and Britain have developed rapidly, and Hong Kong has become an important factor promoting Sino-British cooperation. After the 4 June incident in 1989, relations between the two countries suffered a setback. From a long-term perspective, that some unhappy things may happen among various countries for certain reasons is unavoidable, however, as long as both sides have the same basic interest, and both are willing to abide by the commonly recognized standards of international relations such as noninterference in other's internal affairs, both countries will eventually walk together; China and Britain are precisely like this. The two countries understand that maintaining the prosperity and stability of

Hong Kong is in accordance with the interests of both countries; therefore, after a period of unhappy times, China and Britain will walk together again."

Ambassador Ji held that Hong Kong is not the only point for maintaining ties between China and Britain; both countries are permanent members of the UN Security Council, and this provides a chance for frequent contacts between both sides.

He said: "Both China and Britain hope to maintain world peace and stability, and both have a common language concerning many international problems—for example, both conducted consultation and cooperation concerning a truce between Iraq and Iran, the Cambodian problem, and the Gulf crisis."

#### Britain Attaches Importance to Relations Between the Two Countries

He said: "Former British Prime Minister Thatcher had a lot of insight when developing Sino-British relations; she employed a series of steps. She sent her envoy Kelida [2688 0448 6671], Lord Young, Lord Xiapu [1115 2528], and Foreign Office Minister Maude to China, and invited National People's Congress Chairman Wan Li and Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei to visit Britain; this indicated that the Sino-British relations were being restored. Although Wan Li postponed his trip because of illness, both China and Britain agreed that arrangements will be made for him to visit Britain at an appropriate time."

Talking about the official Chinese delegation visiting Britain in November, Ambassador Ji said: "We are thankful to the British Government because although this took place during the contest for leadership of the Conservative Party, the British Government did not change its reception arrangements for Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei. British Foreign Secretary Hurd announced his intention to compete for the leadership of the party a couple of hours before he met Vice Foreign Minister Tian; he canceled many activities on that day, but kept the meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Tian. This indicated that Britain attached importance to further developing relations between the two countries."

He continued: "Also, the recent meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group has enabled the two countries to make very good progress on some issues, and I believe that the 18th meeting of the group, which will be convened in March in London, will score better results."

#### Economically, They Are Mutually Supplementary

Other than political ties, there are close economic ties between China and Britain. Ambassador Ji said: "Britain is the world's oldest industrial nation, and China is a developing country trying to build the four modernizations; both countries meet each others' needs in economic and trade cooperation."



He said: "In 1987, I arrived here as an ambassador. At the annual meeting of the British-Chinese Trade Association, I told the guests that I am a Leo, and as a lion, I wish to cooperate with the big lion—Great Britain—to develop Sino-British trade into something as strong as a lion. Three years have elapsed, and we are on the way to materializing that wish."

### Part Two

*HK1401081791 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
5 Jan 91 p 4*

[Report by WEN WEI PO Europe-based correspondent Tai Pao-erh (2071 1405 0334): "Britain Exceeds Italy and France in Trade With China—Ji Chaozhu on Development of Sino-British Relations"—part two"]

[Text]

### Sino-British Trade Last Year Increased by 20 Percent

Ji Chaozhu continued: "Sino-British trade in 1990 could top \$2 billion, an increase of 20 percent over 1989. As far as trade with China is concerned, in 1987, Britain lagged behind its European allies such as West Germany, Italy, and France, but in 1990, Britain surpassed Italy and France, becoming China's second largest trade partner in Western Europe. As far as the whole world is concerned, Britain jumped from being China's 12th largest trade partner to seventh position. Both countries' growth rates of foreign trade volume this year were some 10 percent, but both countries's growth rates of trade with each other this year were as high as 20 percent. This motivating force will make Sino-British trade develop continually. In the next five years in particular, China needs capital construction badly. For example, exploration of energy and mineral resources, construction of roads and railways, and development of telecommunications and other high technologies. The British companies are highly skillful in all these."

### Britain's Senior Level Officials Are Welcome To Visit China

The development of ties between China and Britain are bilateral. China cannot interfere in British affairs, but the reporter asked, what can China do to improve relations between the two countries?

Ji answered: "First, conduct more dialogue and consultation. China welcomes visits by Britain's senior level officials. We can then conduct more cultural exchanges, send exchange students, and develop agricultural and technological cooperation. There are more than 4,000 Chinese students currently studying in Britain, and there are quite a number of British scholars in China."

In 1992, 12 European countries will form a big united market, and by then, Britain's foreign policy will be restrained by the European Community agreement. The reporter asked if this will drag down the development of relations between China and Britain.

"It is difficult to say," answered Ji. "As far as the European Community is concerned, discussions on the degree of integration of the big market and the way to develop it are still under way. The 12 European countries are still concerned about their own problems and have their own specific concrete topics. The Hong Kong issue and both countries' permanent memberships in the UN Security Council will still link them together, and trade relations between the two sides will still develop. Of course, if the European Community sets up a European barrier, Sino-British relations might be affected; however, the European Community countries and Britain have repeatedly stressed that they will not do so."

### A Political Problem That Causes Concern

Another political problem that causes concern is that the Dalai Lama will visit Britain in 1991, and the British Government might meet him, and that will anger China. The ambassador was asked if this will cast a shadow over Sino-British relations.

"The British Government has said clearly that it will not have official contacts with the Dalai Lama, and China hopes that the British side can keep its promise. China's stance is that the Dalai Lama is promoting Tibet independence, and this is resolutely opposed by the Chinese Government."

### Ambassador Ji on the Problem of the New Airport in Hong Kong

At present, the construction of a new airport in Hong Kong has aroused much controversy, and China and the British Hong Kong authorities have even confronted each other in "dialogue." The reporter asked if the new airport has become an obstacle to Sino-British relations, and what the ways are to solve this problem.

Ambassador Ji said: "The Chinese side has always held a positive stance toward whatever is beneficial to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability; however, the Chinese side feels that this is a construction project that requires a huge amount of money, and that the main construction work will pass beyond 1997. This is the point the Chinese side must consider, and this problem will be studied by experts from both sides, and then the Chinese Government will make its stance clear. The new airport will not become an obstacle to relations between China and Britain. The intention of both the Chinese and the British sides is that regardless of the project, it should be beneficial to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, and to the Hong Kong people now, and after 1997. To achieve this aim, both sides should strengthen consultation."

### Part Three

*HK1401081991 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
6 Jan 91 p 3*

[Report by WEN WEI PO Europe-based correspondent Tai Pao-erh (2071 1405 0334): "Ji Chaozhu on His Diplomatic Career"—third and final part]

[Text]

#### **Take Care of the Hong Kong People After 2000**

Of course, Ambassador Ji has attended the meetings of Chinese and British leaders to discuss the problem of the new airport in Hong Kong; he is confident that the airport problem and many others will be solved. "The leaders from both sides have discussed the problem, but the concrete situation must be handled by the experts. One point is for sure, and that is, both sides' starting point is to take care of the Hong Kong people after 2000," he added.

Ambassador Ji thinks that every country should remember one point, and that is, there are different social systems and values among different countries; for example, Britain is the oldest capitalist country and China is a socialist country, but the friendly exchanges between the two peoples should not be affected. The two countries should look for a common point while permitting the existence of differences, and respect each other; by doing so, the two countries can certainly maintain good relations.

#### **He Is Proud of Being Able to Serve as PRC Ambassador to Britain**

It has been three years since Ji Chaozhu began serving as PRC ambassador to Britain in 1987. It has not been easy to serve as a PRC ambassador to Western countries since June 1989; however, Ambassador Ji said he was psychologically prepared, knowing that relations between countries cannot always be smooth. Therefore, he was not scared by the hitches.

He said: "I am very proud to serve as PRC ambassador to Britain, and this is the peak of my diplomatic career; therefore, I cherish this period of time. I hope to do more things that are beneficial to promoting ties between China and Britain."

He continued: "As an ambassador, I have been prepared to face various tests. Relations between the two countries are sometimes good, sometimes not very good, and I have had this experience before in my diplomatic career. Every country starts from its own interests, and has different values, and diplomatic difficulties can hardly be avoided. This is understandable. My experience in Britain is that even at the most strained moment, I could still maintain contact with some old friends, and I am personally grateful to them."

There are many Chinese who reside in Britain, and Ambassador Ji has often attended the meetings of Chinese and Overseas Chinese. He often said to the Chinese residing in Britain: "I am also an Overseas Chinese from the United States, and I understand the feeling of our compatriots abroad; please remember one point—we are the children of the Chinese nation, but many of you have become foreign nationals. In that case, you should view yourselves as a citizen here, abide by the law here, assimilate yourselves into the local community, and use

your outstanding culture to enrich the culture here. Do not isolate yourselves. What makes us proud is that, no matter how long the Chinese have been in a foreign country, they are proud of Chinese culture, and take pride in being the children of the Chinese nation."

#### **Diplomats Do Not Control Their Own Fates**

Recently, British newspapers reported that Ambassador Ji will be transferred out of Britain. In fact, it is a general practice that ambassadors are transferred every two or three years; therefore, it is not strange that Ambassador Ji will be transferred out; he has nevertheless served here for three years. The reporter asked Ambassador Ji to verify this information, and he replied:

"Diplomats do not control their own fates; they do whatever they are told by their superiors." This question aroused Ambassador Ji's enthusiasm, however, and he told the reporter some of the extraordinary stories of his life...more will be written on that.

#### **State Councillor Leaves for Visit to France**

OW1201135091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1318 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—Zou Jiahua, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, left here today on an official visit to France at the invitation of the French minister of foreign trade, Jean-Marie Rausch.

#### **Zou Jiahua Meets With German CDU Member**

OW1101203191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1356 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—Zou Jiahua, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met here today with German statesman Walter L. Kiep.

Kiep, member of the presidium of Christian Democratic Union [CDU] of Germany and former chairman of the supervisory committee of the German Volkswagen Corporation, arrived here today at the invitation of the Chinese State Planning Commission.

He is here to learn more about China's reform and opening to the outside world.

He is also to hear the views of Chinese leaders on Sino-German cooperation and study cooperation between the German Volkswagen Corporation and the Chinese partners.

Present at the meeting was German Ambassador to China Hannspeter Hellbeck.

### British Prime Minister Says Outlook 'Gloomy'

OW1201015991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1604 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] London, January 11 (XINHUA)—British Prime Minister John Major Friday voiced his support to U.N. peace mission while Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd started his Middle East tour to show the Gulf allies Britain's determination to force Iraq out of Kuwait.

U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's trip to Baghdad was very worthwhile, Major said, and which he hopes would create conditions for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait, though the outlook is gloomy, Major added.

"Month after month there have been opportunities for Saddam Husayn to withdraw—he hasn't taken them yet," Major said, "one has to be gloomy about that. But there is still time for him to do so at the last moment."

Hurd said before he left for the Gulf that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn would possibly realize the strength of the allies against him.

"Kuwait is to be freed, and freed quickly," Hurd said, it is not America against Iraq, it is the United Nations, it is the hopes for collective security against the aggressor.

Hurd planned to tour until Monday five Middle East countries, during which he will meet with Crown Prince Hammad Al Khalifah of Bahrain, and leaders of Qatar, UAE, Jordan and Turkey.

### East Europe

#### Romanian President Iliescu To Visit

##### Yang Shangkun Comments

AU1201195391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English  
1923 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Yang Shangkun statement "For the National News Agency ROMPRES"; place, date not given]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 12/01/1991—His Excellency President Ion Iliescu is coming to our country for a state visit at my invitation. We regard it as a big event in the relations between the two countries. Both I and the other Chinese leaders are looking forward to President Iliescu's visit, to our meetings and talks. We are sure that the President of Romania's visit to our country will contribute to the further development of the relations between our two countries.

A close friendship with a long tradition has linked the Chinese and Romanian peoples. Good cooperative relations and mutual exchanges have been going on for a long time. The continuing growth of the friendly cooperation between our two countries is in the interest of both peoples and of world peace. China and Romania have assumed the mission to work for world peace, and for the advancement of their own economies. We want to

maintain and develop the friendly cooperation between our two countries, in the spirit of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

China has consistently upheld the promotion of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights, mutual advantage and friendly relations among states, be they big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, without distinction as to their social system.

We regard the changes that began last year in your country as an internal problem, and we respect the Romanian people's option. We wish prosperity and growth to Romania and much happiness to the Romanian people.

#### Romanian Envoy Views Visit

OW1301121391 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Romanian Ambassador in Beijing said President Ion Iliescu's coming visit to China will help further strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries.

In an interview with Radio Beijing, the ambassador said the visit is of great significance and will enhance exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. The ambassador stressed that the Romanian Government has reaffirmed that Taiwan is part of China and the Tibet issue is China's internal affair. The Romanian ambassador said the Chinese Government respects the choice by its people in their own matters, and this has created favorable conditions to push mutual exchanges and cooperation to a new and high level.

President Iliescu is scheduled to arrive in Beijing on Monday.

#### Iliescu Departs Bucharest

OW1301050291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0218 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, January 12 (XINHUA)—Romania President Ion Iliescu left here tonight for China on an official visit at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

Nircea Pascu, advisor of president for foreign policy and the member of the delegation, told the press prior to the visit that Romania enjoys traditional friendly relations with China, saying "We value the big country's weight in the international political and economic activities."

Some evaluations made by the United States and other developed countries showed that "China will continue to play a significant role in international relations in the future," he said, adding that Romania is willing to make efforts to maintain and improve its economic and cultural ties with China.



Romanian Defense Minister Victor Stanculescu, Chairman of the Parliament Group of National Salvation Front under Senate Vasile Vacaru also accompany the president on his China visit.

### Arrives in Beijing

OW1401084491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0803 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—President Ion Iliescu of Romania arrived here this afternoon for a three-day state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

Iliescu is the first Romanian president to visit China since Romania's change of government in late 1989.

Iliescu's visit, originally scheduled for January 14-19 as reported earlier, will be cut short, apparently due to the increasingly tense Gulf crisis.

Analysts here say the visit, an indication of Romania attaching importance to relations with China, will help consolidate and promote the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Among those greeting the Romanian visitors at the airport were Chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee Zeng Xianlin, who is minister of Light Industry; Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei; and China's Ambassador to Romania Wang Jinqing.

Later today, Chinese President Yang Shangkun is expected to meet, preside over a welcoming ceremony and host a banquet for Iliescu.

In the next two days, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng are scheduled to meet him.

### Closer Economic Ties Sought

HK1401032691 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
14 Jan 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Qu Yingpu]

[Text] China and Romania will seek to open a new chapter in their economic and trade relations as President Ion Iliescu is scheduled to arrive in Beijing today to begin his first six-day China visit.

Among other issues, Iliescu is expected to talk with top Chinese leaders about pulling the bilateral trade out of its present ebb.

This year marks a turning point of Sino-Romanian economic ties as the two countries have switched to cash trade according to an agreement signed last November to end their 40-year-old government barter trade.

Besides free cash trade, according to the agreement, the two countries will continue to encourage local barter trade, compensation trade, mutual investment, contracted engineering projects and labour services.

Last year only 372 million Swiss francs (\$478 million) worth of exchanges were contracted in the government barter trade agreement while just 210 million Swiss francs worth (\$270 million) of the agreed goods were actually traded.

These figures showed sharp declines from 1989, when the two governments contracted to change products worth 660 million Swiss francs (\$848.8 million), with trades worth 600 million Swiss francs (\$771.66 million) actually being carried out.

China mainly sells to Romania grain, foods, cotton, coke, non-ferrous metals, textiles and light industrial products. Romanian products China imports include machinery and electric products, oil-drilling equipment, automobiles, ships, steel products, chemical fertilizer and other petrochemical products.

An official with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert) told CHINA DAILY in an interview that China and Romania "share the same willingness to further development bilateral trade."

The two nations should find new fields of co-operation following economic, scientific and technological developments in both countries, said Su Jizhong, the Mofert official in charge of Sino-Romanian trade.

Su said trade between China and Romania, which started in 1950, developed rapidly in the 1970s. The best year was 1979 when bilateral government barter trade contracts totalled 1.09 billion Swiss francs (\$1.4 billion).

The two countries have also begun cash trade under long term government trade pacts, under which China supplied Romania with petroleum in return for chemical fertilizer, other chemical products and steel products.

At peak times, Su said, petroleum transactions hit \$60 million annually for an equal value of Romanian products.

Besides government trade, companies and local institutions from both countries also started barter trade in the last decade, Su said.

## Political & Social

### Further on CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting

#### Regulations on Motions Work

OW1201114391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0550 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, 11 January (XINHUA)—The Regulations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee Governing Work on Motions adopted at the 12th Standing Committee Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee on 11 January:

#### Chapter One General Principles

Article 1. These regulations are drawn up to implement "the suggestions of the CPC Central Committee on upholding and perfecting the multiparty cooperation and political consultative system under the leadership of the CPC," and to fully exercise the part played by motions in political consultation and democratic supervision; and are based on the relevant provisions of the "Constitution of the CPPCC" and the "Temporary Provisions of the CPPCC National Committee on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision."

Article 2. The motions of CPPCC are suggestions and proposals in writing presented by groups and individuals of the CPPCC to the plenary sessions or Standing Committee sessions of the CPPCC upon examination and registration by the Motions Committee and submission to the relevant bodies. It is a key function exercised by the CPPCC in political consultation and democratic supervision; an important form of participation in political and government affairs by CPPCC members, democratic parties, and mass organizations in which they can offer advice and service to the cause of the socialist modernization drive and reunification of the motherland; and an important channel to help the CPC and the people's government strengthen their ties with people from all walks of life and democratize and modernize the process of policy decision.

Article 3. Works pertaining to motions ought to center on economic development, uphold the four cardinal principles, uphold reform and opening to the outside world, adequately promote democracy, encourage the free airing of views, truly exercise the function of motions in political consultation and democratic supervision, and advance the cause of China's socialist modernization drive and national reunification.

#### Chapter Two Motions Committee

Article 4. The Motions Committee is a permanent body responsible for motions work led by the Standing Committee and the chairmanship meeting. Its members will be decided at the first session of each term of the CPPCC National Committee, and its term shall be five years.

Changes to individual members of the Motions Committee shall be decided on by the Standing Committee.

Article 5. The functions of the Motions Committee include:

A. Drawing up plans for work relating to motions for all plenary sessions during its term and working out annual operational programs.

B. Accepting motions.

C. Examining motions, setting up relevant files, and assigning units to handle them.

D. Helping and propelling relevant units to process the motions seriously.

E. Delivering work reports to plenary sessions, Standing Committee meetings, and chairmanship meetings.

Article 6. Plenary sessions of the Motions Committee are generally held on a quarterly basis. Extraordinary sessions may be held whenever necessary. Chairmanship meetings shall be held as needed.

Article 7. Documents to be submitted or issued in the name of the Motions Committee shall be discussed by the committee's plenary sessions or chairmanship meetings and examined and signed by the committee's chairman or vice chairman.

Article 8. To facilitate the processing of motions, the Motions Committee shall enhance contact and cooperation with the general offices of the CPC Central Committee, the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, as well as various units responsible for processing motions. It shall also expand contact with Standing Committee members, various democratic parties, and pertinent civic organizations to hear their suggestions on ways to improve its work. To ensure success in processing motions, the committee shall strengthen its ties with local CPPCC committees by exchanging information and experience.

Article 9. The office of the Motions Committee is a component of the national CPPCC committee and is responsible for the day-to-day business of processing relevant motions.

#### Chapter Three The Submission of Motions

Article 10. The following people and units may submit motions:

A. Members of the national CPPCC committee may submit motions individually or collectively. They may also submit motions in small or large groups to any plenary session of a given year.

B. Democratic parties and civic organizations engaged in political consultation may submit motions in the name of their respective parties and organizations.

C. The special commissions of the Motions Committee may submit motions in the name of their commissions.

Article 11. Motions shall be filed on important issues, such as key national policies, major local affairs, people's livelihood, and the internal relations of patriotic united front departments. Only one motion shall be filed on each matter. Motions shall be worded in plain, specific, and practical terms.

Article 12. Motions may be submitted during or after a plenary session.

#### Chapter Four The Examination of Motions

Article 13. In examining motions and creating relevant files, the Motions Committee shall comply with the provisions spelled out in Articles 10 and 11 under chapter three of these regulations.

Units for processing motions that have been examined and put on file shall be selected in accordance with the contents of the motions and the functions of the processing units.

Article 14. Files may not be created for motions not fileable according to established standards or for those discussing state secrets, civil disputes, and other lawsuits. Explanations shall be given to the authors of such motions, and the motions shall be forwarded through other proper channels to relevant units for studying and processing.

Article 15. The Motions Committee may select some key motions and forward them to relevant leading departments for processing, after conducting special investigations and preparing special reports in conjunction with pertinent departments. It may also suggest a review of those motions by the Standing Committee [of the national CPPCC committee] and their presentation in the form of recommendations by the latter to the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the NPC Standing Committee for studying and processing.

#### Chapter Five The Processing of Motions

Article 16. Once examined and put on file, a motion shall be forwarded to the processing unit without delay. Motions submitted during a plenary session shall be processed collectively at meetings of the processing units, while those submitted after the plenary session shall be forwarded to the processing units whenever they are presented. Processing units shall return the motions to the Motions Committee within a prescribed period for reassignment, if they think that the issues addressed in the motions are outside their scope of authority.

Article 17. To ensure serious processing of motions, the Motions Committee shall make specific demands on the processing units in accordance with the provisions outlined in the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

Article 18. The Motions Committee shall step up inspection and supervision over the way motions are processed. If necessary, it may sponsor seminars for the authors of motions and the processing units, or send its members on fact-finding tours.

Article 19. The Motions Committee or the Standing Committee shall commend the authors of motions that are capable of making significant contributions to the state or society, or the processing units that work seriously, responsibly, and successfully in processing the motions.

The Motions Committee shall promptly consult and ask the processing units to process the motions again, if it thinks the motions have not been processed seriously enough, or if it deems the answers to the motions inappropriate.

Article 20. After a motion is processed, the office of the Motions Committee shall put the original copy of the motion and the written response of the processing unit on file for reference in accordance with relevant provisions.

#### Chapter Six Supplemental Provisions

Article 21. These regulations shall take effect after examination and approval by the Standing Committee.

Article 22. These regulations shall be implemented by the Motions Committee.

#### CAST Membership Restored

OW1201214091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1900 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—The 12th Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), which ended here Friday, restored membership to the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST).

Bao Yishan, a member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC and special advisor to CAST, announced the decision at a press conference here today.

CAST, which ceased to attend CPPCC meetings during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) together with several other social organizations, has served as a link between the Communist Party of China, the government and the nation's scientists and technicians, Bao said.

In recent years representatives of China's scientists and technicians have attended the CPPCC sessions as observers.

CAST has 155 specialized branches and associations, totalling over four million members. It has also established over 7,000 associations in factories and enterprises.



### Communique Adopted

OW1201061791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0543 GMT 11 Jan 91

[The Communique of the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; adopted 11 January]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—The Communique of the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which was adopted on 11 January 1991:

The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] was held in Beijing from 7 to 11 January 1991. Attending the meeting were 204 members of the Standing Committee. Responsible leaders of the CPPCC committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, and cities under direct state control attended the meeting as observers. Entrusted by Chairman Li Xiannian, Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting.

The main topic of the meeting was to study and discuss the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The meeting also heard a report by Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan on the international situation and China's diplomatic work, and adopted, after deliberation, a decision on holding the Fourth Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, a decision on solemnly commemorating the 80th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, the regulations governing motions submitted by the National CPPCC Committee, and a decision on making the China Science and Technology Association and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese units under the National CPPCC Committee. The meeting also approved personnel appointments and removals.

The meeting unanimously agreed to and supported the "Proposals of the CPC Central Committee for the Drawing-Up of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development." The meeting held that the basic experiences of China in reform, opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, summed up by the "proposals," are of practical and far-reaching historical significance. The basic tasks and policies of China's economic and social development in the coming decade and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, put forward by the "proposals" after a scientific analysis of the current situation at home and abroad, are practical. The "proposals" fully represent the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in China, clearly set the direction of China's socialist modernization in the 1990's, and is an action program for realizing our second-step strategic objective. The Standing Committee members attending the meeting also made constructive suggestions on implementing the "proposals."

The meeting pointed out that, in the 1980's, great changes of historic significance had taken place in China as it scored achievements that attracted world attention. Under the leadership of the CPC, the people of all nationalities in China, adhering to the basic line of "one center, two basic points," brought about a new situation in socialist modernization, reform, and opening to the outside world; realized the first-step strategic goal; and laid down a sound foundation for economic and social development in 1990's, thus demonstrating the superiority and vitality of the socialist system. The drawing-up and implementation of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development signifies that China's socialist modernization will enter a new stage of development. This will make China stronger and more prosperous and will also make new contributions to peace and development in the world.

The meeting expressed satisfaction with and fully affirmed the improvement and development of the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation led by the CPC in the 1980's and the work done by the CPPCC for the realization of the first-step strategic objective of socialist modernization. The meeting firmly believes that no matter what difficulties and obstacles are in the way of advance in the days to come, the CPC, the democratic parties, and patriotic personages with no party affiliation will unite more closely, continue to follow the basic line for the primary stage of socialism, firmly advance along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and strive to fulfill the second-step strategic goal.

The meeting called on CPPCC organizations at all levels to earnestly study and implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, keep reality in mind, raise their understanding, unify their thinking, study and map out work plans for the future in line with the "proposals," give full play to the role of the CPPCC, conscientiously carry out the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision, work hard for the implementation of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and make positive contributions to safeguarding and developing political stability and unity; to boosting national economic development; to advancing reform, opening to the outside world, and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization; to improving the socialist legal system; and to promoting the realization of the peaceful reunification of the motherland in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems."

### Session Ends

OW1201122391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0600 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

[CPPCC] Committee closed at the CPPCC auditorium today, after successfully dealing with all items on its agenda.

The meeting decided to hold the Fourth Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee in late March in Beijing.

Chaired by Vice Chairman Hong Xuezhi, the meeting adopted a communique, which calls on CPPCC organizations at all levels to earnestly study and implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to work hard for the implementation of the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan." The communique also urges CPPCC organizations at all levels to make positive contributions toward safeguarding and developing political stability and unity, boosting national economic development, advancing the reform and open policies, building a socialist spiritual civilization, improving the socialist democratic legal system, and promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland under the principle of "one country, two systems."

The meeting adopted a decision on holding grand ceremonies to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the revolution of 1911, as well as regulations on motions submitted to the National CPPCC Committee.

The meeting also decided to restore the China Association for Science and Technology's status as a component of the National CPPCC Committee, and to place the "All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese" in charge of "returned Overseas Chinese" and under the National CPPCC Committee.

The meeting appointed Wu Xiuping, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee and secretary general of the China Democratic League, as deputy secretary general of the National CPPCC Committee.

Acting Secretary General Song Demin expounded the draft decisions and list of personnel changes examined by the Standing Committee.

Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong delivered a speech at the meeting.

Other vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee who attended the meeting included: Gu Mu, Kang Keqing, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Liu Jingji, Qian Xuesen, Hu Sheng, Sun Xiaocun, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiayi, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Hou Jingru, and Ding Guangxun.

### **Song Ping Meets Provincial Organization Heads**

OW1101193191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1612 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—A meeting attended by the heads of the organization departments of the Communist Party of China (CPC) committees at the provincial level closed here today.

During the five-day meeting, Song Ping, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, had a discussion with the participants.

In the discussion, Song emphasized the role of the party organizations and members in mobilizing and uniting the people of all nationalities to carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1996) and the development program for the next decade approved at the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

At the meeting, Lu Feng, head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, gave a report defining the main tasks of the party organization departments in 1991.

He said that one of the main tasks is to help leading party officials uphold their belief in communism, be honest in performing their duties, carry forward the party tradition of hard struggle and serve the people wholeheartedly.

The organization departments should also pay close attention to the selection and training of new party officials.

He said that China will push forward with the reform of the civil service system in a planned way and step by step.

### **Li Ruihuan Discusses Spiritual Civilization**

OW1101171091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0947 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Speech by Li Ruihuan entitled "Suggestions on the Question of Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"; delivered to the representatives of the national work conference on building spiritual civilization; in Changsha, 9 November 1990; XINHUA notes that Li's speech was originally published in SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU ZAZHI (JOURNAL ON IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK RESEARCH) Issue No 1 for 1991]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—The primary purpose of my coming to Changsha City is to meet you and hear your views. I had no plans to make a speech. The main reason that I did not plan to speak is that this subject is so extensive and I have yet to think it through clearly on how to dwell on it. I believe that building socialist spiritual civilization with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of Marxism is a very important question that needs further exploration. During a trip to Sanming, Fujian, earlier this year, I had a discussion with comrades there and asked them to make a more systematic study of it. This meeting is primarily to study the question of unfolding mass activities of building socialist spiritual civilization. On this subject, Comrade Xu Weicheng has outlined his suggestions in a systematic manner, and I do not have many new ideas to add to them. Yesterday I read the briefings prepared by you, compared notes with Wang Renzhi and other comrades, and talked to some of the comrades attending this

meeting. I listened to your speeches just now and gained much enlightenment from them. Now, I would like to discuss some of my views:

### **1. On the Question of the Activities of Building Spiritual Civilization Over the Past Few Years.**

I believe that this is an important and successful meeting. Six years have passed since the Sanming Conference. During the six years, many events took place in our country, including the student unrest in 1986 and the serious political disturbance last year [1989]. The causes of these events are many-sided, but they are all related to the problems in the promotion of spiritual civilization. Some of the problems were with individual leaders of the party, but, nonetheless, they have had rather tremendous ill effects upon the promotion of spiritual civilization. At the same time, we must also realize that under the guidance of the party's basic line and thanks to the impetus brought about by the general trend of reform, opening, and economic construction, the huge efforts made by the party committees and governments in various localities, and particularly because of the fact that promoting spiritual civilization enjoys immense popular support and has enlisted the extensive support and participation of the masses, mass activities aimed at building spiritual civilization have been energetic and successful. Following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, socialist spiritual civilization has been given greater prominence, the people have become more conscious of unfolding these activities, and the results are even more remarkable. Although there are still quite a few problems regarding environmental sanitation, civility, manners, and social conduct, when you visit the localities, local cadres and people will proudly tell you the changes that have taken place there. For example, the sky is clearer and brighter, the landscape cleaner and greener, the roads broader and smoother, the people are dressed better and smarter, and they get along with one another with greater civility. The people recognize and appreciate all these changes. If there ever was some disagreement several years ago over the questions of cleaning up, afforestation, and beautifying the environment, most of the people approve them now. We have gained quite a lot of experience in building spiritual civilization over the years. Some of this valuable experience has been presented at this meeting. Take, for instance, the activities of promoting civilized units and civilized families; joint efforts by the military and civilians, police and civilians, factories and district or neighborhood authorities; and cultural activities in enterprises, on campuses, in the barracks, in communities, and in villages. All these activities are immensely popular and indicative of economic, social, and cultural progress. For another example, the responsibility system is used almost in all environmental sanitation undertakings whereby a unit is assigned an area around it and "everyone sweeps the snow in his own doorstep," or a section of street is assigned to a group of people. Many localities including Guangdong, Fujian, and Shashi City are quite clean. A common practice

adopted by them is to pave the ground, particularly roads and courtyards, with either soft or hard cover. Soft cover refers to grass and plants. Hard cover means paving the road with bricks, asphalt, or cement. If the road is not paved, the air is filled with dust on sunny days and becomes a muddy mess on rainy days, making it very difficult to keep clean. In foreign countries, even tree holes are covered, sometimes with pebbles. In Singapore, a special type of brick with holes for water to seep through is used. Some of our cities are always less than clean in spite of the efforts to clean them. One of the reasons is that they are not properly covered. All in all, we have scored tremendous progress and gained a great deal of experience in spiritual civilization over the past few years.

Starting from the campaign for "the five things to emphasize, the four things to beautify, and the three things to love," many comrades have done a great deal of work to build spiritual civilization over the past few years. We must affirm and recognize these comrades' work, take the experience they have gained seriously, adopt effective measures to popularize it, and encourage them to continue their efforts for even greater achievements.

### **2. On the Question on Planning for Building Spiritual Civilization.**

As you know, both the central and local authorities are currently discussing and deliberating on the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program for National Economic and Social Development. In September, the central authorities convened a forum of top party and government leaders of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and cities with provincial-level decisionmaking authority to study the basic guidelines of the program. The central authorities summed up the suggestions of the forum participants, made some revisions, and again sent the draft to the provinces, regions, and municipalities for discussion. Feedback on the discussions have all been collected. The central authorities will make further revisions based on the suggestions collected through the discussions and, in the end, convene a central plenary session to adopt it. The coming decade is vital to the socialist modernization of China. Progress in economic construction in the next decade is not only a crucial economic question but also a crucial political question, even a question that will have a direct bearing on the future and destiny of socialism. As you know, our party has set the explicit goal, by the end of this century, of quadrupling the GNP of 1980, raising the people's living standard to a level where they will be able to lead a fairly comfortable life, and further increasing our overall national strength. The strategic goal in the next decade involves not only the question of quantity but also quality; it involves not only the development of material civilization but also spiritual civilization, including, for example, what level science and technology and what level social civilization will attain. On the march toward this goal, we will encounter numerous difficulties and contradictions. We must not only solve



the current economic difficulties and problems of economic development in the days to come, but also further perfect the approach of building socialism suitable to China's actual conditions, which we have developed over the past decade following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and thus lay a good foundation for continued development in the next century. I am saying this not because I want this meeting to study the question of national economy. My point is that in the struggle to achieve this goal, comrades on the ideological front should have a clear idea of their position and the tasks on their shoulders. On one hand, they should conscientiously place economic construction in the center and actively serve economic construction; on the other hand, promotion of spiritual civilization itself must also have a clear strategic objective, a five or 10-year program commensurate with economic development or in parallel with the economic goal. It may be called a program or a plan; it may be drawn up as an independent program or incorporated into the economic and social development program. Personally, I think there should be such a program. The central level should have such a program. Likewise, there are four reasons that the provinces and localities also should have such a program.

First, it is to meet the needs of building material civilization. During the socialist period, the efforts to build material civilization provides material conditions and practical experience for building spiritual civilization, while the task of building spiritual civilization provides a spiritual power and intellectual support for building material civilization and gives an effective ideological guarantee that the latter is developing in a correct direction. We can say with certainty that without building spiritual civilization, eventually it will be impossible to succeed in building socialist material civilization. As far as how to give more effective theoretical guidance and support to the work of reform, opening up, and economic construction alone is concerned, there are many tasks to be done at present. For example, how should the socialist commodity economy be developed with socialist public ownership as the mainstay? What is the concrete method for combining a planned economy with regulation by the market? Another example is how to solve the following problem: If we loosen control, there will be disorder; when there is disorder, we have to tighten control, but this will immediately result in a state of rigidity. We should gear up the study of these questions by integrating theory with practice. We should have an overall idea and arrangement to deal with them.

Second, it is to meet the needs of building spiritual civilization itself. The task of building spiritual civilization involves both software [ruan jian 6516 0115] and hardware [ying jian 4289 0115]. Many things in building this civilization must have a carrier and some material conditions. They must be supported by a certain amount of operating funds. For instance, expanding the rate of coverage of television and radio broadcast and developing and strengthening libraries, culture halls, science

halls, and children's palaces are all projects requiring money, not to mention the tasks of developing education, promoting scientific research, and publishing important Marxist-Leninist works and outstanding academic works. A moment ago, some comrades said that the proposal for carrying forward our fine national culture is a good one. However, without money, there is no way to carry out some fairly large-scale compiling projects. In the past, I expressed an opinion: Economic support should be given to all good books or theatrical plays that we recommend if they have economic difficulty. How should such support be rendered? What kind of support should be given—money or materials? How much should the support be? How much should be given for five years? How much for 10 years? All these require an overall plan and arrangement and should be included in the overall economic and social development program. Otherwise, there would be no source of funds. While it is not because of the issue of money that some projects have not been carried out successfully, there are, indeed, certain tasks that cannot be started because of no money. Once I visited a warehouse in the Imperial Palace. The building was in very poor condition, but the collection was very rich—several ten thousand pieces of chinaware. Some were priceless treasures. Some would cost some 1 million yuan. A comrade working in the Imperial Palace said that if a big earthquake happened, all these would be destroyed. After the visit, I had an exceptionally deep feeling. However, it requires a lot of money to renovate the cultural relic warehouse, that is, to renovate this old building. I told comrades of the State Bureau for Preservation of Cultural Relics: You write a report, which should contain three things: First, you ask the central authorities for an appropriation which should be increased by 2 million yuan each year. Second, you request permission to raise the visitors' admission fee. Third, you say that if these requests are turned down, it will be very hard for you to take responsibility. With this report, together with a letter I had written, I went to the leading comrade concerned and discussed the matter with him. Finally, it was agreed to raise the admission fee from 0.5 to 3 yuan. There are about some 10 million visitors to the Imperial Palace annually. This means an increase of 25 million yuan per year. With this money, there is a guarantee for funds to defray the renovation expense. The Huaqing Pool in Shaanxi, which was the bathing place for Emperor Ming of the Tang Dynasty and his highest-ranking concubine, Yang, is an important site in everyone's opinion. However, the site has never been renovated since it was revealed by excavation eight years ago. The wooden doors of the Tang Dynasty are soaked in water. After several more years of weathering and several more cold winters and hot summers, nothing would remain there. The main reason that no repair has been done is the lack of money. I called together the architects and worked out a suggestion after discussing with them. A blueprint for a simulated building of the Tang Dynasty was set up. They said it would require more than 10 million yuan, but I said that 2 to 3 million yuan would be available, and the burden would be shared by the State Bureau for Preservation of

Cultural Relics, the National Tourism Administration, and Shaanxi Province. Not long ago, I went there to see the project. The work was well done. The total spending was some 3 million yuan. At present our country is relatively short of funds. We should show understanding and sympathy for the difficulty being experienced by the state and persist in the principle of waging hard struggle and doing everything through thrift and diligence. However, we still have to spend some money, anyway. There should be an overall plan, a list of projects, and then we can carry out the plan step by step. When I was in Tianjin, some troupes had no places for rehearsals and for performances. I told them to make a plan to see to it that there was a theater for each troupe. After a few years, the goal was achieved. If you have no plan but just ask for a certain amount of money, your goal will be difficult to achieve.

Third, it is to meet the requirement of an all-around development of socialist society. Guided by Marxism, socialist spiritual civilization is a prominent feature of socialist society. Socialist spiritual and material civilization are interrelated, but exist independently. As one of our strategic goals, spiritual civilization has rich substance, including ideological and ethical, as well as scientific, educational, and cultural construction. Components of the substance are different from and related to each other. They restrict as well as promote each other, thus forming an entity in the course of building spiritual civilization. To enable this entity and the construction of material civilization to permeate, influence, and promote each other in the entire process of the development of socialist society, it is imperative to work out an overall plan. For example, we must see to it that every sector of our society is permeated with Marxist scientific ideology and socialist ethics so we can exert an imperceptible influence on people who are striving to carry out modernization construction, fulfill the objectives of the work, realize personal pursuits, and do things others like to see and hear. This is an important, protracted, complex, and arduous task. In the feudal society, rulers used various means to publicize their ethics, such as the "Three-Character Classic," "Thousand-Character Prose," "Canon of Ethics," "Girls' Classic," "Poems of a Child Prodigy," and "Maxim for Running a Family." Written in simple language, these classics were publicized in stories and operas and thus easily understood by people of all ages. A comparison between these classics and our job shows that ours is not as thorough as that done by the feudal rulers. We have perhaps the world's largest contingent of personnel dedicated to publicizing socialist and communist ideology, theory, and ethics. As the party in power, we have the control over manpower, financial and material resources, and facilities and grounds. So long as we work out an effective plan and persistently carry it out, we will succeed in carrying out the task.

Fourth, it is to meet the requirement of overcoming the malady of "adopting a soft-hearted approach to one aspect and tough attitude to another." An effective plan

must indicate the great importance attached to, as well as the degree of awareness in spiritual construction. It should be the blueprint for building spiritual civilization. Without a plan, that is, a goal and measures to achieve the goal, we are apt to commit the error of "adopting a soft-hearted approach to one aspect and tough attitude to another." It should be noted that much has been done to overcome this malady in the past year. As far as ideology and theory, social environment, and practical work are concerned, a change for the better has taken place in spiritual construction. While confirming achievements, we must also acknowledge that much remains to be done to eliminate further the malady and realize the strategic goal of doubling the gross national product once again and enabling the people to lead a fairly comfortable life in the coming decade. However, judging from the overall requirement of economic development and spiritual construction, we obviously are still weak in the work of certain fields, such as ideological and political work, party building, and efforts to wipe out pornography and eradicate the "six vices," even though we have carried out the work and scored notable results. In addition to some relatively trivial matters, there exists a problem of more discussion than action. To change the existing situation, it is imperative to work out an overall scientific and convincing blueprint. Otherwise, it will be difficult to eliminate the malady of "adopting a soft-hearted approach in one aspect and tough attitude in another" once for all and avoid its recurrence.

The aforementioned four reasons explain that both the central and local governments should work out a plan on spiritual construction, which is compatible with the economic development plan, and incorporate the plan into the overall plan of economic and social development. Only by doing so can work in all fields of spiritual construction be guaranteed and carried out systematically and in detail.

### 3. On the Question of the "Decision" on Spiritual Construction

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization," which was adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, has been mentioned in Fujian and other places, as well as briefings and comrades' speeches at the current conference. Many comrades believe that the "resolution" is a good document, and that it was not effectively implemented and mentioned often simply because the principal leaders of the Central Committee committed errors a few years ago. Comrades feel that, with the current change in the major climate and great importance attached to spiritual construction from top to bottom, there should be a clear and definite appraisal of the "resolution." I understand comrades' feelings. In my opinion, as far as the organizational principle is concerned, the "resolution" was adopted by the Central Committee's plenary session, and was formulated under the guidance of the older generation proletarian revolutionaries, headed by Comrade

Deng Xiaoping, and after summarizing historical experience and repeated discussions. The "resolution," which is a product of the mass line and crystallizes the wisdom of the entire party, was confirmed by the report adopted at the 13th CPC National Congress and was never negated by any subsequent plenary session of the Central Committee. Therefore, the "resolution" should still stand. As far as the ideological substance is concerned, the relations between spiritual and material civilization; between spiritual construction on the one hand and adherence to the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up on the other; between the common ideal in the current stage and the supreme ideal; between the advanced and all-embracing character of moral construction; between criticism and inheritance of history and tradition; between democracy and legal construction; between educational, scientific, and cultural construction on the one hand and ideological and moral construction on the other in building spiritual civilization; and between upholding and development of Marxism, all of which were expounded in the "resolution," are still of great immediate significance. Therefore, I personally believe that in considering and designing an overall plan or a general idea for building spiritual civilization in the next five or 10 years, we can still follow the basic spirit of the "resolution" in the major aspects.

It is the first time in the history of our party that we used the basic tenets of Marxism as the guide in conducting a relatively systematic study and adopting a special resolution on the question of spiritual construction. The keynote of the "resolution" is to persist in taking economic construction as the central task, uphold the four cardinal principles, and adhere to reform and opening up. The "resolution" emphasizes that in working out the overall arrangements for socialist construction, our party must attend to material and spiritual construction simultaneously. In this way, the "resolution" defines the extremely important position of spiritual construction. Meanwhile, the "resolution" provides scientific stipulations on the basic components of spiritual construction. It states: "The endeavor to build spiritual civilization has two aspects: raising the people's ideological and ethical standards; and developing education, science, and culture. It permeates the entire process of material construction and manifests itself in the economic, political, cultural, and other aspects of social life." Thus, it defines the comprehensive and yet rich internal substance of spiritual construction.

The "resolution" emphatically points out that we "must ensure that our spiritual construction is capable of pushing forward China's socialist modernization, promoting all-around reform and opening to the outside world, and embodying the four cardinal principles. This is a basic guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization." This explains that the three components of the guiding principle are an inseparable organic entirety, and that they coincide with the basic line which has been summarized as "one central task, two basic points" at a

later time. Spiritual construction must serve the central task of economic construction by providing it with the spiritual motive force, intellectual support, and ideological guarantee. It is necessary to foster public opinions, value concepts, cultural conditions, and social milieu, which are conducive to socialist modernization and all-around reforms, to resist effectively the decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, guard against dangers of losing direction, fire the great enthusiasm and creativity of the Chinese people of all nationalities in building a modern socialist power through the efforts of several generations.

The "resolution" sets forth the viewpoint that everything should be aimed at construction. Specifically, this is summarized as four concentrations: "Attention should be concentrated on uniting the people and bringing their socialist enthusiasm and creativity into full play, on satisfying their cultural and spiritual needs, and on beefing up efforts to raise their ideological and ethical standards and efforts to develop education, science, and culture. In the final analysis, attention should be concentrated on promoting the development of social productive forces." This tells us quite clearly that the intention of making everything aimed at construction is to make construction the starting point and the ultimate goal of all departments involved in building spiritual civilization as well as all fields of work. Here by construction, we mean to aim at and serve the purpose of economic construction. We also mean that the work of ideological and cultural departments, such as propaganda, theoretical work, journalism, literature and art, publishing, education, science, and public health, should all be aimed at their own construction, their development and prosperity. Of course, being aimed at construction also means carrying out necessary ideological struggle in accordance with the party's basic line. The "resolution" also unequivocally points out the necessity persistently to oppose bourgeois liberalization and clearly defines the political meaning of bourgeois liberalization. I think these ideas are of great importance even at the present time.

In addition, the "resolution" stresses that in building spiritual civilization, it is imperative to proceed from reality, our national conditions, the degree of consciousness of our people, and the economic state of our society. To proceed from reality in building up ethics means to encourage advanced elements and, at the same time, to take care of the majority; that is, to combine the demand for advancement with the demand for broadness. Only in this way can we unite and guide people of different degrees of consciousness to make progress and form a mighty spiritual force that can rally hundreds of millions of people. In popularizing and improving education, science, and culture, we should also proceed from the reality that our country has a vast territory with uneven economic and cultural development. Conditions are different between coastal areas and the interior and between cities and countryside. Accordingly, in formulating the overall idea for building spiritual civilization,



demands set for different localities should not be the same. We should not only consider the needs, but also take into account what is possible so as to make the demands compatible with economic strength.

Of course, the "resolution" contains many other details. I have cited the above to show that the basic guidelines of this document still serve as a guidance of great importance even today.

Here I must stress that it has been more than four years since the "resolution" was drawn up in September 1986. During this period, our country has had new practice and fresh experience in reform and opening to the outside world and in the drive for the four modernizations. At the same time, in marching ahead, we have also met with some new problems and difficulties. In particular, a political disturbance occurred last year in Beijing. New circumstances also have appeared in the world. The international reactionary force has stepped up the effort to push its "peaceful evolution" strategy, and socialism has met with a new challenge. Following the quelling of the rebellion last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made several important speeches, while the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus issued many new important guidelines for ideological, theoretical, cultural, educational, scientific, and technological work. All these are important guidance for building spiritual civilization. When considering the overall arrangement for building spiritual civilization, we must earnestly study these new circumstances and new guidelines so as to achieve truly the goal of integration and unity of theory and practice.

#### **4. I Will Talk About the Question of the Organ and Leadership.**

The conference briefings and speeches made by comrades all touched on this question and asked me to say something about it. At least, I must show my attitude. To tell you the truth, this is a question that I do not like to talk about and is very hard to talk about. Because of the important position and role of the task of building spiritual civilization, there should be an appropriate leading organ. As far as the central level is concerned, because this question is of special importance and involves so many and such extensive fields of work, it is very difficult to establish a national leading organ for the time being. The task of building spiritual civilization contains both the tangible and intangible, both software and hardware. It involves ideology and ethics as well as education, science, and culture. Some are administered by the party and some by the State Council. For this reason, it is very difficult to decide where this unified organ should be located. However, I believe that the situation is different at the local level. Such organs can be set up at the local level. At this meeting we can set up a clear guideline like this: Regarding the question of how the central authorities will handle this matter, let us deal with it when we come back. Local authorities may establish their own organs in charge of building spiritual

civilization in accordance with their actual local conditions. The central authorities will not give rigid instructions as to the name, scale, and level of such organs. Nothing should be done arbitrarily to seek uniformity vertically or horizontally. Let us just make such a start. The central authorities will neither give money to the new organs nor include them in the organizational system. The various localities should try to make adjustment by themselves to accommodate these organs. As far as I know, among the departments involved in building spiritual civilization, some have money, some have competent personnel, and some have both money and competent personnel. We should be good at utilizing the presently available personnel and departments, organize and coordinate the work forces, and put them on the track of building spiritual civilization.

In conclusion, first, there should be an organ to take charge of spiritual construction, which is very important. Second, I want to tell you that the establishment of such an organ by the central authorities would be very unlikely within a short time. Third, I support the establishment of such an organ. And fourth, local party committees and governments should decide what kind of an organ it would be. This is what I want to say about the issue of the type of organ.

There is also the issue of leadership and theoretical study. Leadership should not simply be equated with the establishment of an organ. Above the administrative organs there should be a leading group, or a committee in charge of spiritual construction, or something like that. In my view, the size of administrative organs can be small, but the grade of the leading group should be higher. When a small group has to take charge of big projects, it has to rely on two things, namely, doing what is right, and having strong backing. When it does the right things, it will have the support of the masses. If it has a strong backing, it will have support when it has to deal with tough issues and coordination is needed. Generally speaking, the people who do the work should not bother the leaders unless it is absolutely necessary. Whether or not they can have the leaders' support depends on whether the leaders themselves understand the importance of spiritual construction, and whether they, as people below, have the ability to convince the higher authorities. Leading comrades of the Fujian provincial party committee say that research should be intensified, and that they are ready to set up a research office and publish a journal on studying the more profound issues concerning spiritual construction. I think that establishing an organ to study spiritual construction from a theoretical angle is very necessary. As to where this organ should be placed, you should discuss the issue later to see whether it should be placed in a party school, in a social science institute, or in some other unit.

Finally, after the meeting is over, I hope you comrades will go back and brief your leaders about the guidelines of this meeting. Then, through earnestly conveying and implementing these guidelines, you should take the



actual situation of your areas and units into consideration, set priorities, and do more practical work so that spiritual construction can proceed more successfully and in a more lively manner among the masses. I believe that, if the experiences we have heard at this meeting can be disseminated and integrated with the actual state of our areas, a new situation will certainly appear in spiritual construction. Meanwhile, I hope you will also think about how spiritual construction should proceed in the next five or ten years. In short, we must have a general plan in mind, keep working on it, and do what ought to be done. This is all I want to say today. I hope it will be useful for your reference.

### State Council Notice on Wildlife Protection

OW1101190391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0607 GMT 9 Jan 91

["Emergency Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Wildlife Protection and Cracking Down on Those Violating Laws Protecting Wildlife"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)—To all provincial, autonomous regional, municipal people's governments, and pertinent departments under the State Council:

The fourth meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee approved and promulgated the "Wildlife Protection Law" in 1988. Since then, all localities have strengthened their leadership over wildlife protection and launched various propaganda and educational activities. As a result, progress has been made in controlling and saving endangered species and in cracking down on violators. At present, however, wildlife abuse is still very serious. For example, in some localities, leaders pay little attention to protecting wildlife; thus the wanton hunting of rare animals goes unchecked and the illegal trading, reselling, and smuggling of wild animals and their products is on the rise. In other localities, criminals gang up to carry out their schemes, black market trading is rampant, and large quantities of hunting guns, manufactured and sold illegally, flow into society, bringing great harm to wildlife and public order. In an effort to strengthen wildlife protection and deal a heavy blow to violators, an emergency notice is issued as follows:

First, heighten leadership and vigorously publicize and implement the "Wildlife Protection Law." Governments at all levels shall give high priority to wildlife protection and control, and take effective measures to solve problems and enhance their leadership. The propagation and implementation of the "Wildlife Protection Law" shall be an important part in citizens' legal education and in developing spiritual civilization. All media and educational units are to regard the education in and propagation of wildlife protection as their social responsibility and must do their best to publicize the importance of wildlife protection. In addition to the "bird-loving

week," all localities shall also hold an intensive campaign of "wildlife propaganda month" each autumn-winter season to help foster a caring society for wildlife.

Second, clamp down on those destroying wildlife. All levels of forestry, public security departments, and administrations for industry and commerce shall investigate and handle all the cases involving illegal hunting, reselling, or smuggling of animals falling under state protection, which have occurred since the "Wildlife Protection Law" was promulgated. Those found guilty, no matter who they are or what units they come from, must be punished in accordance with the NPC Standing Committee's "Supplementary Regulations on Punishing Those Convicted of Poaching and Killing Rare or Endangered Wildlife Under State Protection." No one shall tolerate, yield to, or give shelter to criminals. Typical cases shall be publicized to intimidate criminals and educate the people. Public security, judicial organs, and administrations for industry and commerce shall give high priority to the investigation of wildlife-related cases. Localities severely plagued by such problems shall set a special project in their "anti-crime" drive to deal with those poaching, killing, trading, reselling, or smuggling animals designated for state protection.

Third, strengthen administration over operations involving wildlife and their products. Those engaged in selling, processing, transporting, training, and breeding wild animals under state protection and their products, shall abide by the examination and approval procedures. Administration over the breeding, processing, and trading of wild animals not covered by state protection and their products shall also be enhanced, and those who want to go into this trade must be approved and registered by administrations for industry and commerce in accordance with the law before beginning their operations. Wild animals under state protection and their products may not be sold on country markets, or purchased and traded beyond provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal boundaries. Guest houses, hotels, and restaurants shall not engage in illegal operations in connection with wild animals under state protection and their products. Permit certificates from the forestry administrative authorities at the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal levels, or from units authorized by them, shall be secured for the transportation of wild animals and their products.

Fourth, tighten control over hunting guns and ammunition. Control of hunting guns and ammunition is of importance to wildlife protection and public security. Without approval from the Ministry of Forestry, no factories will be allowed to manufacture hunting guns and ammunition; those already in operation shall be ordered by the responsible authorities to stop production. Every store with hunting guns and ammunition shall first secure permission from the forestry and public security departments of the province, autonomous region, or municipality in which it is located, and conduct its business within the area allocated by the forestry administrative authorities. Stores will not be allowed to

sell hunting guns and ammunition from unauthorized factories. Any one who wants to purchase hunting guns shall first get permission from the forestry administrative authorities in the county where they live. Upon presentation of the permission document, the county public security agency will then examine and approve the case, and then issue certificates for purchasing hunting guns and ammunition. Public securities departments shall not issue "gun owner's certificates" and forestry administrative authorities shall not issue "hunting certificates" to those who illegally possess hunting guns. Military firearms shall not be used for hunting. Regular inspections shall be conducted, and those found possessing hunting guns illegally or using banned firearms for hunting shall be investigated and their firearms confiscated.

Fifth, enhance control over the import and export of wild animals and their products. Export of wild animals which fall under state protection, or which are restricted for imports and exports under the international pacts of which China is a member, will be controlled. The same restrictions also will be applicable for the products, processed goods, and derivatives of those animals. Anyone who wishes to export those animals, their products, processed goods, and derivatives, shall first secure approval from the wildlife administrative authorities of the provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities where the animals live. With approval, the person may apply for the permission of the Wildlife Administrative Authorities under the State Council, or agencies authorized by it, and acquire "export permit certificates" from the PRC Administrative Office in Charge of the Import and Export of Endangered Species. Port quarantine, commodity inspection, and customs offices all will conduct quarantine inspections, and issue customs clearances upon presentation of "export permit certificates." Only authorized foreign trade companies may engage in the commercial export of such commodities. Wildlife administrative authorities, administrations in charge of the import and export of endangered species, as well as port quarantine, commodity inspection, and customs offices shall not handle those unauthorized for such trade.

The above notice shall be observed and implemented.

[Signed] State Council

[Dated] 8 January 1991

### **Commentator Urges Reform, Opening Up**

*HK1101124591 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 17 Dec 90 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Steadfastly Embark on the Road to a Strong Nation"]

[Text] Reform and opening up mean a road leading to a strong nation. This is one of the fruits borne by the country's practice in the past 10 years, and also the consensus of the people of all nationalities obtained from their personal experience.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since we entered the 1980's, our party has, in line with the objective demand of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, implemented the line of reform and opening up created by Comrade Deng Xiaoping; steadfastly carried out reform and opening up; and achieved tremendous results which are attracting worldwide attention. In rural areas, the implementation of the contracted household responsibility system with remuneration linked to output has largely aroused the enthusiasm of several hundred million peasants in agricultural production. In urban areas, centering on the central link of enlivening enterprises, reforms of varying degrees have been carried out in such fields as planning, finance, banking, goods and materials, commerce, foreign trade, price, and labor wages, thus giving greater autonomy to localities and enterprises and bringing about development in the commodity economy. The implementation of the principle of integrating planned economy with market regulation has injected vigor into economic development. The opening to the outside world has strengthened our country's extensive contacts with various countries in the world in the economic, technological, and cultural fields; and expedited the economic and technological progress of the country. Having been completely lifted out of the past closed and semi-closed state, the economy of our country has mounted the world stage with big strides. With deepened development in economic restructuring, relevant reforms have also been carried out on the structures of science and technology, education, and politics. Reform and opening up has brought about profound changes to all aspects of the country's social life: Economic strength has been greatly enhanced, comprehensive national power strengthened, people's mental outlook greatly changed, and people's livelihood evidently improved. From these great achievements, the people of the whole country have a profound personal experience of the superiority of socialism, which helps firm their faith in socialism.

Reform and opening up is a long-term basic national policy of our country. The 10-year practice of reform and opening up fully proves that this policy is indeed a road leading to a strong nation. We will continue to steadfastly embark on this road in the future.

The 10-year practice of reform and opening up gives us an important enlightenment, that is, the two basic points of our party's basic line are to persist in reform and opening up, and adhere to the four cardinal principles. These two points are unified. Failure in carrying out reform, or in eliminating malpractices in the old economic structure, such as the unduly unitary ownership system, excessive centralization of power, egalitarianism in distribution, and neglect of the functions of commodity economy and law of value, will fetter the development of the productive forces and hinder the socialist system from giving full rein to its superiority. In much the same way, failure in opening up to the outside world will also make it impossible for the socialist system to

give full play to its superiority under the current situation in which world science and technology are undergoing rapid development, and international economic and cultural exchanges are expanding day by day. However, the reform we are carrying out is a self-improvement and self-development of the socialist system, which is by no means private ownership, the complete market economy, or the polarization advocated by those who persist in bourgeois liberalization. The reform and opening up we are carrying out are aimed at making vigorous economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries; and learning from the advanced science and technology, management experience, and progressive cultural achievements of foreign countries including capitalist advanced countries. An "overall Westernization" is by no means what we want to achieve. We cannot do without reform and opening up, yet without first sticking to a correct orientation, reform and opening up are out of the question. This is our outlook on reform and opening up.

Another important enlightenment we have learned from the 10-year practice of reform and opening up is that ideological and political work should be strengthened during the course of reform and opening up. The greater efforts we make in reform and opening up, the more we should do to strengthen ideological and political work. Ideological and political work is one of the fine traditions of our party, and one of our party's political advantages. Over the years, powerful ideological and political work has been an important means for us to unite the whole party and the people of the whole country, and mobilize the initiative of all sides. In the course of reform and opening up, complicated contradictions are emerging in large numbers, various conflicts of interests get tangled up, and ideas of every description arise. Such being the case, it is necessary for us to invigorate the circulation of blood and remove stases; set people's mind in order; educate and spread propaganda among the masses with correct outlooks on the world, life, and value to help free their minds of various contradictions. We have suffered from so-called "the theory of remolding" and "the theory of dilution" in our ideological and political work in previous years. We should firmly bear this lesson in mind.

The 10-year practice of reform and opening up has given us still another important enlightenment, that is, we should simultaneously grasp well the building of material civilization and that of socialist spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization is one of the characteristics of socialism, and a major embodiment of the superiority of the socialist system. It is undoubtedly our central task to carry out reform and opening up, develop socialist commodity economy, wholeheartedly bring about economic growth, and build a high-level material civilization. However, we can by no means sacrifice socialist civilization in order to accomplish this central task. We should not neglect or lower our guard on this issue. Serious consequences were brought about in previous years because efforts in the building of socialist spiritual

civilization were neglected and weakened. Therefore, we should adhere to the principle of simultaneously grasping two civilizations and two buildings; unswervingly do a good job of the building of socialist spiritual civilization at the same time as carrying out reform and opening up, and striving to build material civilization; and constantly consolidate and develop the ideological and cultural front of socialism.

Our country is currently in a crucial period of socialist development. We are going to greet the last decade of the 20th century. This is a decade in which we are to attain the second step of our strategic goal and give our people a fairly comfortable life; a decade for us to consolidate and develop the achievements scored in the 1980's, and bring about further development in our economy and social progress; and also a decade for us to continue to deepen our reform and opening up to the outside world. It is a reliable guarantee of our victory to, in the course of reform and opening up, adhere to the four cardinal principles which serve as a basis for founding our country, give full play to the political advantages of our party, and strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

#### **Sun Weiben on Improving Pattern of Opening Up**

HK1101143091 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 15 Dec 90 p 3

[Article by Sun Weiben (1327 4850 2609): "Thoughts on Improving Our Country's Pattern of Opening Up to the Outside World"]

[Text] In the 1980's, the world entered a key period of the greatest changes since the end of World War II. Comrade Xiaoping recently made the following analysis: Old international relations have now been destroyed but new relations have not been set up. In the historical process of forming a new world political and economic pattern, three main trends have taken shape: The trend of peace and development; the trend of a new technological revolution and industrial structural adjustment and transfer; and the trend of reform and opening up. In the meantime, we also face two strategic confrontations in the 1990's, one between the East and the West and the other between the South and the North. The former is a confrontation between capitalist "evolution" and socialist "anti-evolution" at a time when drastic changes are taking place in the balance of forces between the East and West and in East Europe. The latter is a confrontation between developed nations' hegemonism and developing countries' anti-hegemonism. Whether or not we can gain the initiative in these two confrontations has an important bearing on the prosperity or decline of our big country with its 1.1 billion people and on whether the socialist system will continue to exist. To gain the initiative in these two strategic confrontations in the 1990's, we must follow the three major historical trends in the world, adjust and improve our pattern of opening



up to the world, and step up our efforts to open remote border regions to coordinate with opening the coastal areas.

**Border Regions and Coastal Areas Have Their Own Special Features—They Both Have Bright Prospects for Development**

Viewed from the angle of opening up, the coastal areas have economic and technological superiority whereas the border regions have natural and social superiority. Viewed from the market situation, the coastal areas face a big, competitive market whereas the border regions face a potential, exploitative market. Viewed from the function of opening up, the coastal areas carry out an introductory-type of opening up whereas the border regions carry out a supplementary-type of opening up. Viewed from the characteristics of trade, the coastal areas carry out trade with the West to increase foreign exchange whereas the border regions carry out trade with foreign countries for mutual exchanges. Viewed from the form of cooperation, the coastal areas carry out the processing of provided raw materials, the processing of products according to provided samples, and assembly using provided component parts; the border regions engage in the export of workers, equipment, and designs, and provide each other with commodities in short supply.

Viewed from the results of opening up, the state can benefit greatly from border trade in border regions. There are three major problems of adverse balance, loss, and debt, in China's trade with Western countries but the border regions do not have these problems. On the contrary, because China's industrialization level is higher than most of the surrounding countries and regions, it can export finished products to them and import primary products from them. Viewed from the prospects of development, the opening up of the coastal areas is targeted at modernizing the country, whereas the purpose of opening up the border regions is to bring about transnational or transregional cooperation.

These different characteristics suggest the following: The opening up of the coastal areas is aimed at narrowing the gap between China and developed countries by introducing foreign capital and advanced technology; developing capital-intensive, knowledge-intensive, and technology-intensive industries will help resolve the separation of China's modernization process from the popularization of world technology, capital circulation, and the transmission of industrial information. This is the main aspect of China's opening up. The purpose of opening up border regions is to make up each other's deficiencies through regional cooperation, to introduce resources, to explore markets, and to export workers. This is an important measure to resolve the contradiction between surplus workers and the low per capita possession of resources in the course of China's industrialization and is a supplementary aspect in China's opening up. According to the principle of comparable interests in international exchanges, these two aspects

need to be speeded up in their development because they have bright development prospects. The coastal areas and border regions both have strong points and restrictive factors in the course of opening up. In their development, they have to engage in sharp competition with developed nations, newly industrialized countries, and developing countries. There is a danger of losing the present opportunities. As long as we explore a correct road through practice, we will be able to seize these opportunities, face the challenge, and usher in bright prospects in the course of competition.

**Developing Omnidirectional Transnational Cooperation With Border Provinces and Regions—This Conforms With the Internationalization and Regionalization of the World Economy and Also Constitutes a Method of Regional Cooperation Characterized by China's Opening Up**

The current unification of the world economy coexists with its regionalization and its internationalization and conglomeration supplement each other. This falls into line with the objective law governing large-scale socialized production and is independent of social systems and ideologies. If China wants to carry forward its opening up, join the world economic system, and develop its productive forces, it should follow the trend of world economic regionalization and conglomeration. So far, China has not formed any regional cooperative organizations with other countries. It is of major importance for China to establish bilateral or multilateral regional economic cooperation with its neighboring countries in the course of its cooperation with economic groups.

China is a large country where regional development is quite imbalanced and the situations in its neighboring countries are complicated. The opportunity is not yet mature for the entire country to set up regional economic groups with neighboring countries. However, border provinces (regions) can take advantage of their different strong points to carry out economic cooperation with some regions in neighboring countries based on their special relations, to make up each other's deficiencies. This small-scale cooperation between regions will gradually develop into regional cooperation between countries, thus making it possible to form multinational cooperative organizations on a larger scale. Opening up China's border regions in accordance with this idea will provide experience for East-West cooperation and enable countries under different social systems to seek common points and retain differences in carrying out cooperation. On the other hand, this will also provide experience for South-North cooperation and facilitate industrial and technological transfer between countries with different development stages, so that the economic gap can be narrowed. This will enable us to build a road of economic regionalization with Chinese characteristics—a road which will conform with the internationalization and regionalization of the world economy.

Based on this analysis, the guidelines for opening up border regions can be expressed as follows: Border



provinces and regions should be encouraged to carry out cooperation with their neighboring countries by various means through various channels, to display their strong points in commodities and production factors, and to benefit from international division of work. This will help build good-neighborly relations, invigorate these regions, and make the people prosperous and the country strong.

Under the guidance of this strategic idea, when carrying out economic cooperation with their surrounding countries, border provinces and regions should abide by the following strategic guidelines. They should aim to: Form an economic sphere covering Northeast Asia, Central Asia, and Islamic states, as well as an open pattern focusing on South and Southeast Asia; set up an open industrial structure with a two-way cycle combining the hinterland and opening up; carry out multitier cooperation focusing on border trade, encouraging civilian trade, and promoting official trade; exercise an open policy under which trade is taken as a precursor, overall cooperation is practiced, exports are strengthened, and markets are in our own hands; adopt an open method enabling us to make major breakthroughs, activate all fields, and bring about gradual development; and they should aim to draw up an open formula based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence so that trade does not take on a political or ideological nature.

A policy guarantee is necessary for the materialization of these strategic ideas. The first specific principle I propose is to delegate power to the lower levels and exercise uniform management. There is a need to ascertain the rights of border provinces and regions in joining regional cooperation with their surrounding countries. Localities should be allowed to assume full responsibility for regional economic and trade cooperation as long as this cooperation does not harm state interests, violate foreign policy, or run counter to foreign economic and trade principles. Of course, when delegating power to the lower levels the state should exercise uniform management over foreign economic relations and trade, including exercising a uniform policy, practicing uniform prices, requiring export licenses for the export of important commodities, and setting quotas for exports to prevent confusion.

Second, it is necessary to provide before obtaining. This is a long-term viewpoint. I suggest that the central authorities exercise a long-term plan on border trade and occupy the surrounding markets by introducing preferential policies. This will enable the businesses in border provinces as well as border trading companies and enterprises to thrive, thereby increasing tax sources for the state.

Third, cooperation should proceed according to the degree of opening on the part of the countries along the border. We should carry out cooperation at a corresponding level to the degree of opening on the part of the neighboring countries, as long as this cooperation benefits the development of our productive forces. We should

be brave in making experiments on running special zones in border regions according to their specific conditions, with the aim of joining internationalized regional cooperation.

Fourth, it is necessary to help border regions and their people and to provide preferential treatment for them. Most border regions are inhabited by ethnic and poor people. The actual need for this dual assistance should be taken as an important point in formulating a policy. Under equal conditions, border regions should enjoy a more preferential policy than coastal areas. They should at least be provided with equal opportunities and treated equally.

#### **The Opening Up of Border Regions and Coastal Areas Promote Each Other—This Is the Improvement and Development of China's Global Opening Up Pattern**

Opening up border regions along with coastal areas to form mutual assistance between east and west China and combination between south and north China is a strategic measure to improve China's global opening up pattern. To form two open sectors in China, one in the east and the other in the west, in such a way that mutual assistance and coordination can be established, the following three principles should be observed:

First, consideration should be given to the overall situation and concerted efforts should be made in opening up to the world. Coastal areas and border regions should keep the interests of the whole country in mind, support each other, closely cooperate with each other, supplement each other, carry out opening up together, provide market information for each other, serve as channels and bases for each other, provide transport facilities for each other, invest capital, technology, and production factors in each other, jointly process export commodities, and enter foreign markets together.

Second, their industries should be optimized and work distribution rationalized. Coastal areas engage in the processing industry whereas border regions provide raw materials. This has taken shape historically but their irrational industrial allocation and work distribution should be adjusted. How should they be adjusted? In line with the state's industrial policy and the principle of improving macroeconomic results, displaying local strong points, and bringing about balanced development in localities, coastal areas should be encouraged to upgrade their industries for the purpose of supporting border regions in developing the resources processing industry. Only by gradually rationalizing the industrial allocation between coastal areas and border regions, can we coordinate the opening up of coastal areas and border regions.

Third, exchanges of equal value and fair competition should be encouraged. Communist morality and socialist coordination should be stressed so that coastal areas and border regions can make up each other's deficiencies and carry out coordinated development. In encouraging advanced areas to support backward regions, the law

governing the commodity economy should be observed. In other words, prices should be rational (value should not be ignored), exchanges should be of equal value, and competition should be fair. For the last few years, the central authorities have introduced a policy on raising the prices of high-grade products. The relations between supply and demand have relaxed through a year of improvement and rectification. We should take this opportunity to speed up price reform more bravely, but in a planned way and step by step, to form a unified socialist market, to establish the economic relations and coordination between coastal areas and border regions on a more solid basis that complies with the objective economic law, and to bring about common development in coastal areas and border regions.

#### **'Newsletter' on University Party Schools**

OW1101121091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0155 GMT 10 Jan 91

["Newsletter" by XINHUA reporter Luo Xiaolu (5012 2556 6424) and reporter trainee Yu Zhenhai (0060 2182 3189): "Affinity to the 'Furnace'—A Report From Spare-Time Party Schools of Higher-Educational Institutions in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—Party schools are called "furnaces" by the people. After the severe tests of reform and opening to the outside world, the fire in these "furnaces" is burning vigorously and giving out intense heat. During the last two years, many institutions of higher education in Beijing have either reestablished or set up spare-time party schools. Their number is now close to 50. These "schools within schools" are attracting large numbers of students and faculty members with their fascinating magnetic force.

#### **Youth Is Inspired by the "Furnace"**

In the latter half of 1989, some college students in the capital, being perplexed, took up Mao Zedong's works, trying to find from the voluminous wide-ranging and deep writings of this great man a golden key to fostering a correct belief for their lifetime. Then, following the appearance of "enthusiasm about Mao Zedong," there came a high tide of studying the original works of Marx and Lenin in some institutions of higher education.

In the high tides of studying the works of Mao Zedong, Marx, and Lenin, some students of institutions of higher education in the capital have vied to submit applications for party membership. The numbers of students applying for party membership have increased immensely at Beijing Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering University, Beijing Science and Engineering University, Beijing Teachers University, and other institutions of higher education. Under these circumstances, spare-time party schools have appeared in these institutions to provide the broad masses of activists wishing to join the party with facilities to study Marxism-Leninism in a systematic way. The party schools have run various

study classes for students and young teachers, such as classes for activists wishing to join the party, training classes for students who are probationary party members, classes for new party members, and classes for students who are party branch secretaries. Almost all classes held by the more than 50 [as received] spare-time party schools in the institutes of higher education have been full. An unprecedented "party school enthusiasm" has appeared among the students. During the first semester last year, the party school of the People's University held a training class for activists wishing to join the party. The number of students who wanted to attend the class was 10 times more than the planned enrollment. Beijing Agricultural University also held such a training class. Fifty-four students whose names were not on the enrollment list resolutely requested that they be allowed to come to the class to listen to the lectures.

While young students have vied to attend the party schools, some teachers and cadres of institutions of higher education in the capital have also entered the classrooms of the party schools.

#### **The Party Spirit Is Formed in the "Furnace"**

Knowledge is a priceless treasure. To the broad masses of intellectuals, to whom should their knowledge belong? "As they are intellectuals of the party, their knowledge should be dedicated to the people." This was the conclusion arrived at unanimously by 15 professors of Beijing Teachers College after studying at the party school. Such study has brought a great change to their mental attitude.

An associate professor of the Biology Department, who is a party member, once went to the countryside to guide peasants in scientific farming. He refused to stay in the high-class room provided by the county authorities, nor did he use the special car or eat the special meals they offered. The local masses of peasants said that he had "brought back the style of the old Eighth Route Army." Another professor, also a party member, won a prize for his scientific research project. He donated the entire prize, amounting to some 1,000 yuan, to his department to be used in defraying teaching expenses, but he repeatedly told the departmental leader not to let others know the matter.

The broad masses of intellectuals with party membership are party members in the eyes of those outside the party. Within the party, they are experts in various fields. While studying in the party school, they put demands on themselves as ordinary party members regardless of their age, seniority, and prestige. Once a seminar was held by the party school when it was raining heavily. Qiu Weifan, a professor more than 70-years old, let his wife hold an umbrella and accompany him to the place of the seminar. Over the past two years, Beijing Teachers College has held four terms of professor-party member classes. For each term, all the graduation test papers were neatly written by the professors.

### Confidence Is Built Up in the "Furnace"

Whether they are young students, young teachers, or old professors, they all feel that their minds have been enlightened after restudying Marxist-Leninist works and learning the socialist theory under the new historical conditions. "What the party school gives the students is not a bag of 'food,' but a 'shotgun' with which the students can keep hunting for food," said a Qinghua University student who had studied in the party school. The spare-time party schools in institutions of higher education allow the students to raise doubts and leave questions open for reconsideration. Regarding those social phenomena that cannot be explained thoroughly for the moment, the party schools do not give a simple positive or negative answer, but apprise the students of the scientific Marxist-Leninist methodology. In the past, some young students hated bitterly the unhealthy practice met in daily life. They were often skeptical about the leadership of the party and socialist system. After studying in the party schools, most of these students are now able to analyze and see the problems objectively from the perspective of relationships between the phenomena and essence of the problems.

As the "furnaces" of our times, the spare-time party schools of institutions of higher education are using their unique rallying force in bringing together the absolute sincerity of the talented people of our generation.

### Literary Theory on Introspection Criticized

HK1301044491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
3 Jan 91 p 5

[Article by Zhang Yuneng (1728 3768 5174): "Reflecting on 'Turning Inward' in Literature"]

[Text] In October 1986, China's literature in the new period traversed a brilliant course of 10 full years. At that time, in order to further promote the prosperity and development of socialist literature, many theorists and critics of literature and art reviewed and summarized the state of literature in the first 10 years of the new period and looked to the future development. They found many valuable experiences, both positive and negative. However, some erroneous viewpoints also appeared. For example, there was a viewpoint about the so-called "turning inward" of literature in the new period.

This viewpoint held that "'turning inward' in literature is a spontaneous and irresistible tendency in socialist China in the 1980's"; "this represents a historic change in the aesthetic sense of mankind and marks the beginning of a new epoch in literature." This viewpoint immediately evoked reactions from the theoretical circles and book readers. At present, we hold that although this viewpoint played a certain role in stimulating people's analytical thinking about the developmental tendency of literature in the new period, it was an unrealistic, one-sided, and harmful opinion on the whole.

First, the generalization of "turning inward" was inaccurate. People who coined the term "turning inward" did not give a strict and scientific definition to this important concept concerning the character and orientation of literature in the new period. Of course, the advocates did keep some "vague" and a priori concepts in their minds. We may pick up some statements from the ambiguous description of various articles about this concept. For example, there was a strong tendency toward "subjectivity" and "introspection"; the novels were relevant to people's inner world and emotions and adopted the techniques of expression in poetry and music; the expression of superficial feelings in the poems gave way to profound thinking, and the certainty of themes and the monotony of thoughts gave way to the complicated nature of contents and the ambiguity of feelings; the focus shifted from the "objective truth" to the "subjective truth"; the most distinct features of contemporary literature are reflected in the facts that themes are more relevant to man's inner world, the language is more emotional, the subjects are more complicated, the plots are less complicated, the descriptions are more abstract, and the structure is more similar to that of music; although the literary creations which are outwardly oriented, reflective of objective things, and reproductive of nature still hold a profound and broad foundation, introspective literature has obviously grown into an increasingly more dynamic tendency; the new tendency in literature shows features of "emotionality," "mentality," "symbolization," and "implicit suggestion"; the Confucian thought of literature and art is outwardly oriented, concrete, pragmatic, and closer to "art sociology," "art politics," and "art ethics"; while the Taoist thought of literature and art is more introspective, abstract, meditative, and closer to "art aesthetics," "art philosophy," and "art psychology." The courageous explorations toward the inner part of literature in literary theory shows that China's contemporary literature is deepening its self-understanding, and this is obviously an "inward turning" in the researches of literary theory. All such descriptions seemed to produce an impression that the concept was broadly general and all-embracing. However, as too many abstract terms with such suffixes as "-ization" [hua 0553] and "-ality" [xing 1840] were used in the descriptions, many issues were left in a state of confusion and ambiguity in a high degree of generalization and abstraction. The all-embracing tendency and the vague aesthetic descriptions did not leave room for concrete analysis based on certain quality and quantity. Some held that "turning inward" has become an "inevitable tendency in the development of literature in the new period," and represents an "inevitable phenomenon that will run through the history of literature and the history of cognition," so it "firmly shoulders the historical mission of bridging literature and national life." A concept which was used to generalize the specific tendency in the development of literature during a certain period was thus turned into a universal law that governs literature and cognition in all times and in all countries. This showed that the concept of "turning inward" was used too widely and inaccurately. Therefore, the use of



such a concept for generalizing the general tendency in the development of literature in the new period was unsuitable.

**Second, the description of the previous facts in literature and art was not scientific.** While putting forward the concept of "turning inward," many were trying to challenge the mechanical creation theory which had shackled the initiative of writers over a long time and to promote innovations in literary creation. However, in their specific descriptions, the errors in the policies for literature and art after liberation were greatly exaggerated. They said that in the special historical period, under the influence of the utilitarian mentality in literary and art creation which tended to seek quick results, literature's role in reflecting the social life was reckoned as a kind of straightforward "mirroring," and the "real life" was merely reckoned as productive struggle and class struggle, which were just people's outward activities, and was even sometimes interpreted as the current central political work. As a result, according to their descriptions, the vision of literature was confined to a narrow and mechanical scope over a long time, and literary creation lost its much-needed flexibility and free choice. On the other hand, they regarded the standards of "subjectivity" and "introspectiveness" advocated by some pioneers of the modernist school of literature in seeking innovations and variations as the best choice in the world's contemporary literature, and they regarded the "three-no novels" and the "ambiguous poems" which were in keeping with the vanguard literature in the West as the more eye-catching and dynamic part of the entire literary tendency in the new period and called them "turning inward" literature. Thus, "turning inward" in China's new period was incorporated in the world's "turning inward" pattern. According to this way of reasoning, socialist literature would inevitably be shifted to the path of the "false modernist school" via "turning inward." This was never based on my assumption. First, the discussion on the "false modernist school" was held not long ago. Second, in the discussion about "turning inward," some people explicitly pointed out the differences between "the outward-oriented ultra-leftist literature and the inward-oriented literature of the Western modernist school."

**Three, the assessment of new literature was wrong.** Those who advocated the viewpoint of "turning inward" said literature should return to itself and develop healthily and prosperously in light of its own intrinsic laws. Therefore, they opposed the practice of seeking quick and immediate results and using literature as a political tool or weapon, and they hoped that our literature would go deeply into the heart of art and human feelings and would bring about new scope and space for literary creation. There were reasonable factors in this idea. However, in the descriptions about "turning inward," Lu Xun was no longer the standard-bearer of new literature through his revolutionary realistic literary creation, but just showed a tendency toward "turning inward." So he was described as a major champion of the

new literature that showed the tendency toward "turning inward" and ran against the "naturalist tendency toward the outward orientation, facts-recording, and reproduction of the objective things." From the second half of the 1920's to the founding of New China, the Chinese people needed a concentrated, united, outward-oriented, and pragmatic form for literary and art activities. Thus, writers and artists with a strong sense of social responsibility consciously gave up or changed their own aesthetic views, artistic styles, and literary flavors and turned literature into a tool or a weapon. After the founding of New China, the longstanding "psychological inertia" continued to play a certain role, and literature was still fixed in the framework of functioning as a "tool" or a "weapon" and could not rise to a higher realm. It was not until nearly 60 years after the "May 4th Movement" that the new tendency toward "turning inward" eventually reappeared and brought literature and art back to the intrinsic path of development. Thus, in order to make literature resume its original nature with the support of the tendency toward "turning inward," the advocates even put forth a new "theory of blankness." According to them, in the period of nearly 60 years from the "May 4th Movement" in 1919 to the "April 5th Movement" in 1976, there was no literature in the aesthetic terms in China's literary history, and what existed was merely utilitarian "literature" which functioned as a tool or a weapon and failed to rise to a higher aesthetic and artistic realm. All this showed how seriously the history of new literature in China was distorted.

**Fourth, the forecast of literary development in the future was unrealistic.** People who advocated "turning inward" held that this slogan served the purpose of increasing man's internal strength, overcoming the shackling effect of the orthodox Confucian view of literature on mankind and literature, and thus carrying forward the original nature of literature. They proved the inevitability of "turning inward" in an abstruse way by advocating the theory about man's subjectivity. As a matter of fact, the abstruse way of reasoning and the advocating of man's subjectivity were merely some superficial phenomena. There were many differences between various viewpoints, and some viewpoints were even sharply incompatible. Therefore, we could notice that behind the praise of "turning inward," they essentially tried to move literary creation into the realm of "being introspective, abstract, and meditative" as Taoists advocated. This found expression in the "three-no novels" and the "ambiguous poems." According to what they advocated, literature would just reflect mentality, feelings, and sentiments that transcend the actual social life in reality and would bear "subjectivity" and "introspectiveness."

**Fifth, the one-sidedness of the theory about "turning inward."** Of course, the theory about "turning inward" was not completely groundless. Some articles cited the examples of "ambiguous poems" and "three-no novels" appearing in the course of literary development in the new period. However, even the advocates knew that



these were just "some extreme phenomena in the new-period literature." If such "extreme phenomena" were used as the grounds for a theory, then the one-sidedness of this theory was self-evident. In this period, the trend of reportages continuously produced sensational social effects, and stress was laid more and more on accuracy in fact-recording. Reportages eventually made inroads into the realm of novels, and brought about "facts-recording novels, news novels, and reportage novels" which adopted the "new" style of being "outward oriented, reflective of the reality, and reproductive of objective things." They could stand up as an equal to "introspective" novels which portrayed "man's inner world and emotions" and bore "the style of poetry and music." Moreover, in the 10 years of the new period and even in the whole period after the founding of New China, no matter how many different literary trends and schools appeared, revolutionary realistic literature and the trend of "in-depth realism" always constituted the mainstream. This was the main characteristic of China's literature in the new period, and was the basic consensus of opinion among theorists and critics. The "scar literature," the "retrospection literature," the "reform literature," and the "root-seeking literature" all follow the main line of "being outward oriented, reflective of facts in reality, and reproductive of objective things" in literary creation. The one-sided descriptions were based on the one-sided theory used by the advocates of "turning inward." They merely stressed the mental aspect of literature, neglected the fundamental attribute of man's social practice, and went to the extreme of man's mind and thoughts. According to the Marxist aesthetic viewpoint, we hold that the nature of literature should be such a multi-tiered entity of unity: In the aspect of relations between literature and social life, literature is part of ideology rooted in social life; in the aspect of relations between literature and man, literature is an integrated psychological process with emotion as a medium; in the aspect of the external form of literature, literature is definitely a world of images that reflects a certain aesthetic ideal and taste. Therefore, literary creation should be the unity of reproduction and expression, the unity of social life and the writer's mind, and the combination of symbols, social life, and the writer's mind. Being viewed from the "inward" and "outward" angles, literary creation must also be the unity of external life and internal mentality, the unity of external reproduction and internal expression, and the unity of conveying external things and conceiving internal things. If the creation tendency toward laying stress on the internal aspect is taken as a "higher realm" and the "beginning of a new epoch" and if the mainstream of realistic literature is thus belittled, this will inevitably lead to an erroneous theory.

In the theoretical analysis, the error in the theory about "turning inward" laid in its one-sided emphasis on the psychological aspect of literature. In our view, the error came from several factors, including the one-sided thinking method of the advocates, the abnormal and

ridiculous atmosphere at that time, and the one-sidedness of Liu Zaifu's theory about "the subjectivity of literary theory." The one-sided emphasis on the psychological aspect of literature was in fact also derived from Liu Zaifu's theoretical framework he developed in the book "On Literature's Subjectivity." The proposition that "literature is humanities" was deepened in three levels. In the first level, it was not only generally admitted that literature is a subject of humanities, but it was also said that literature is a study related to man's mind, character, and the subjectivity of their ideas. In the second level, the extension of the proposition that "literature is humanities" not only claimed that literature is a study of man's mental subjectivity but also claimed that such study is reflective of the depth of human nature and the rich sentiments in man's inner world. In the third level, literature is not only a study of certain individuals' mental subjectivity, but is also a study of general human mentality based on different types of individuals. Therefore, literature will never be freed from the universal humanistic principle. This was the direct theoretical ground on which the advocates of "turning inward" put forward their viewpoint. They not only took the literary theory of the modernist school in the West as reference, but also sought grounds from the Western bourgeoisie's democratic theory in the 19th century. This may reveal a certain aspect of the essence of the theory about literature's "turning inward."

## Economic & Agricultural

### Commentator Views Need for Economic Restructuring

HK1101140391 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese  
7 Dec 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Why Should Major Efforts Be Devoted to Economic Restructuring?"]

[Text] Since this year, all localities and departments have been conscientiously implementing the guiding principle of further carrying out economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform as determined by the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. They have been striving to put into effect the policies and measures adopted by the State Council such as adhering to the control of overall economic volume, adjusting in a timely manner the degree of retrenchment, and vigorously readjusting structure, thereby achieving relatively tangible results. The national economy is further developing in a good direction. We should also soberly note that deep-level contradictions, such as structural imbalance and low efficiency, which have accumulated in our economy over the years, have not yet been resolved. If we fail to adopt, with greater determination, stronger measures to achieve solid progress in structural readjustment, we will find it difficult not only to thoroughly solve the problems in economic life, but also to consolidate the results achieved some time ago in economic improvement and rectification.

Economic operation is extraordinarily complicated, with problems not only in control of overall volume but also in structure. Two years ago, the economy was overheated, social demand was too strong, and inflation deteriorated. A task of top priority was to control overall economic volume, realize a basic balance between total supply and total demand in society and, in the process of controlling overall volume, readjust the degree of retrenchment in a timely manner and strive to achieve the best effect in reducing demand. At present, economic improvement and rectification have achieved distinct results. Under the premise of maintaining political, economic, and social stability, continuously adhering to and improving balance in overall volume and striving to readjust structure have become a prominent, important task in economic work.

Striving to readjust structure includes readjustment in industrial structure, product mix, and enterprises' organizational structure. This is an important way to further overcome the current sluggish sales in the market. Although the economic and business circles have similar and slightly different analyses with respect to the situation of sluggishness of sales in the market, there is one common understanding, that is, as far as the consumption of our residents in cities and villages is concerned, the question now is not one of supply exceeding demand or an excessive supply of commodities, but a lack of readily marketable products that are complete in variety, novel in style, and superior in quality. In order to cope with multi-level market demands, continuously put forward new products and new varieties, particularly increase the production of daily industrial consumer goods that suit the needs of the extensive rural market, and increase export products and import substitutes, enterprises must actively readjust product mix and relevant departments should also tightly grasp the research and formulation of criteria for the economic scale of key products, and policies and measures for stimulating specialized cooperation, and actively guide enterprises' structural and industrial readjustment. This is the most fundamental and ultimately effective method of overcoming sluggish sales in the market.

Exerting efforts in structural readjustment is also an important measure for improving economic results. According to an estimate by a relevant department, due to the constraints of undersupplied products and excessive development of oversupplied products in the past few years, about 40 percent of the country's industrial production capacity cannot be brought into full play every year. This results in an output value to the tune of 40 billion yuan and profits and taxes to the tune of 50 billion yuan not being created as they should have been every year. This, plus the waste of equipment and precipitation of capital, makes a staggering figure. It goes without saying that it is most important to the enhancement of the overall economic results to change such an irrational industrial and enterprises' organizational structure.

Another important thing is that achieving distinct results in economic improvement and rectification does not mean that we can relax control over overall economic volume. Viewed at present, being too scattered financially and having an overextended scale of construction are still the main problems in economic life. Tackling fewer new projects and tapping more potentialities are still the main methods to develop the economy for a very long time to come. This will not only provide the fields of activity to readjust structure, but also put forward constraints and premises at the same time. If we do not want to repeat the vicious cycle of overheated economy and aggravating inflation, we must, while adhering to and improving the balance of overall volume, consciously focus our energy on structural readjustment, thoroughly discard the old approach of relying on extension to engage in construction, do a good job of relying on intension to tap potentialities, and rely on structural readjustment to find a way out. It is precisely in this sense that structural readjustment is not a small issue, but an overall situation having a bearing on the consolidation and development of economic rectification results and promotion of stable economic growth.

Structural readjustment includes readjustment in terms of industrial structure, product mix, and enterprises' organizational structure, as well as investment and consumption patterns. It can also be divided into adjustment of added amount and adjustment of existing amount. It is a complicated systems engineering project. Viewed in the future, particularly next year, it is necessary to practice preferential treatment toward the increased capital. Both central and local authorities should, in accordance with the country's industrial policy and within the planned overall scope of investment in fixed assets, try to set aside as much capital as possible to reinforce the construction of agriculture, energy, communications, telecommunications, water conservancy and irrigation works, and industries for important raw and semi-finished materials, strengthen the development of undersupplied products required by the market, and continue to control and suppress the production of oversupplied products of processing industries and the construction of buildings, restaurants, hotels, and auditoriums. Through readjustment of investment structure, we should promote readjustment of industrial structure and product mix. In stock readjustment, we should adopt administrative, economic, and legal means and make use of the market competition mechanism of survival of the fittest, to carry out with determination the practice of "switching over to other lines of products, amalgamation with others, suspension of operations, or closing down" with respect to those enterprises producing products that are without market demand, overstocked, and unmarketable over a long period of time.

It is imperative to have structural readjustment. We should also be both positive and reliable in terms of methods of readjustment, create and adopt more new

methods that yield good economic results and are advantageous to political, economic, and social stability, support and encourage amalgamation and association between enterprises, and promote the rational flow of production factors. All localities should also, under the idea of taking the whole nation into account and in accordance with their own superiority and strong points, unfold lateral association and cooperation between localities, rationally readjust industrial structure and product mix, and discard such narrow concepts as "large and comprehensive" and "small and comprehensive."

#### State Council Regulations on Chief Accountants

OW1201013191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0943 GMT 11 January 91

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng signed Decree No. 72 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on 31 December 1990 to promulgate the "Regulations Governing Chief Accountants".

The "Regulations Governing Chief Accountants," approved by the State Council's 74th executive meeting on 14 December 1990, have a total of 23 articles in five chapters. The regulations stipulate, in specific terms, a chief accountant's duties and responsibilities, limits of power, appointment and removal, and reward and punishment. The "regulations" enter into force upon promulgation.

The general principles of the "regulations" point out that these regulations have been formulated in order to define a chief accountant's power and position so that he can exercise his functions in strengthening economic management and raising economic efficiency.

The general principles of the "regulations" stipulate that large and medium enterprises owned by people should set up the post of chief accountant; institutions and units and departments in charge of various professions and trades may set up, upon approval, the post of chief accountant according to their needs. The chief accountant will be a member of a unit's administrative body who will assist the unit's chief administrators in their work and be directly responsible to them. A chief accountant should organize and lead the unit's financial management, cost management, budget management, accounting computation, and accounting supervision. He should participate in analysis of and policymaking for the unit's major economic issues. A chief accountant shall take concrete action in organizing the unit's implementation of relevant state financial and economic laws, statutes, principles, and policies and in protecting state property. The authority of chief accountants is protected by state law. Chief administrators of a unit should support and ensure that its chief accountant exercise his power according to law.

#### Report Examines 1990 Crude Oil Output

HK1101033491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
30 Dec 90 p 1

[Report by Liu Xieyang (0491 3610 7122): "China's Oil Output Has Been Increasing for 10 Consecutive Years; Output of Crude Oil Exceeds 130 Million Tonnes This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (RENMIN RIBAO)—Our country's oil front passed on news about victory: Crude oil output this year was 138.3 million tonnes, and natural gas output was 14.77 billion cubic meters; the crude oil output ranked the country fifth in the world.

From 1981 to 1990, total crude oil output was 1.226 billion tonnes, 1.58 times the total output in the decade before the reform and opening up. Annual crude oil output increased from 101.22 million tonnes to 138 million tonnes, an increase of 36.6 percent.

During the past 10 years, the country developed and established the Central China Oil Region, and other oil fields such as Shengli Gudong, Liaohe Damintun, Dagang Kongnan, Xinjiang Huoshaoshan, Inner Mongolia Erlan, Qinghai Gasikule, Daqing Chaoyanggou, and Hebei Jidong. Total newly increased crude oil production capacity was 130 million tonnes, 1.6 times the output in the 10 years before the reform and opening up.

Our country has built a new industrial category which has oil and gas as the raw materials. This has directly stimulated the development of the petrochemical industry, and basically satisfied the need of industry, agriculture, transport, communication, national defense, and people's daily life.

In the past 10 years, it provided the state with a total of more than 80 billion yuan in revenue, which was 3.2 times the total amount of the state's planned investment in the same period. In that period, through the export of crude oil and finished oil products, oil departments earned \$38.8 billion for the state.

#### Government Strengthens Interest Rate Control

OW1301060191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1320 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—To strengthen the control of interest rates for a normal financial order, the People's Bank of China recently announced the "Temporary Provisions on Control of Interest Rates" and required financial institutions in various localities earnestly to implement them.

According to the "provisions," the People's Bank of China is the responsible organ for the control of interest rates, representing the state centrally to exercise management power on interest rates. No other units or individuals are allowed to interfere with the People's Bank of China in exercising its control over interest rates.



The "provisions" stipulate: Interest rates for financial institutions and for bonds issued by enterprises should be examined and managed by the People's Bank of China in accordance with its scope of jurisdiction. Interest rates for state bonds should be determined jointly by the headquarters of the People's Bank of China and the relevant department. Financial institutions may charge extra interest on overdue loans and misappropriated loans on the basis of interest rates stipulated in the original loan agreements. The margin of extra interests, its scopes, and conditions should be determined by the headquarters of the People's Bank of China.

The "provisions" further stipulate: Interests for current savings accounts maintained by both urban and the rural residents should be settled annually with 30 June as the settling day. No compound interests will be given to fixed savings accounts. Interests for current savings accounts maintained by enterprises should be settled quarterly with the 20th day of the last month of the quarter as settling day. Interests for current capital loans or loans for technological transformations extended by financial institutions to enterprises should be settled quarterly. Compound interest may be imposed on unsettled interests. Interest for loans for capital construction should be settled annually and no compound interest should be imposed. Financial institutions are not permitted to charge interest from borrowers in the form of extending new loans. The new provisions on control of interest rates also distinctly and concretely stipulate punishments against violating financial institutions.

#### **Li Guoyang on Dual Economic Transformation**

*OW1101133191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0309 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[By Reporter Chen Ming (7115 6900)]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—Famous economist Liu Guoguang said on 9 January that China's economy will experience two kinds of transformation in the 1990's, that is, a strategic transformation of economic development and a transformation of economic structure.

At a seminar entitled "China and the World: The Prospect of China's Economy in the 1990's" held in Beijing, Liu Guoguang said: The strategic transformation of China's economic development means that it will change from its former traditional development strategy emphasizing speed, quantity, and extensive management to one emphasizing economic results, quality, and intensive management.

He said: The transformation of the economic structure means a change from the former planned system of administrative concentration based on product and natural economy and on rejecting a market mechanism to a planned commodity economic structure which integrates a planned economy with market regulation.

At the seminar jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the economist said: These two kinds of transformation began in the 1980's and have achieved fair results. However, the entire process, with its twists and turns, has not yet been accomplished. It will be continued in the 1990's.

Liu Guoguang held that during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the Ten-Year Development Program period, China will place the structural adjustment and the promotion of economic results to a place higher than the one emphasizing the economic growth rate. China will focus on agricultural development, basic industry, and the infrastructure in next decade. It will put more stress on technical renovation than on building new plants or enlarging old plants.

He said: These new tasks embody a further change towards a strategic development emphasizing intensive management, economic results, and quality.

While explaining the transformation of economic structure, Liu Guoguang said: "The Proposals of the CPC Central Committee for Drawing Up the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development" point out clearly that it is necessary to establish initially a new economic structure and operation mechanism capable of adapting to the development of production and integrating planned economy with market regulation. In addition, a series of tasks and measures have been spelled out for deepening reform in the aspects of enterprises, market, prices, and a macro-economic control system along the market orientation of planned guidance and macro-economic control.

Liu Guoguang said: We shall reduce the scope of a mandatory plan and enlarge the scope of a guiding plan and market regulation. We will insist on the orientation of separating governments from enterprises.

He continued: In price reform, we gradually will reduce the scope of state-set prices and enlarge the scope of market regulation. In addition, we gradually will eliminate the dual-price system.

He pointed out: These measures will pave the way for market-oriented reform with planned guidance and macroeconomic control.

Liu said: Accomplishing these key tasks of economic development and reform will greatly carry forward the dual transformation of the economy in China and make the social productive force even more vigorous.

While talking about China's economic growth rate in the 1990's, he said that, because the average economic growth rate in the last decade was higher than 7.2 percent, as long as we maintain an average annual growth rate of about 6 percent in the next decade, we will be able to double our GNP. It is not necessary for us to seek a higher economic growth rate.



He said: The key points and difficulties in the economic development in the 1990's do not lie in quality and speed, but in the rationalization of the economic structure and the promotion of economic results and quality. The intrinsic weakness which hinders the adjustment of economic structure and the promotion of economic results mainly lies in the shortcomings of economic structure and operation mechanism.

He continued: The key to overcoming these shortcomings lies in successfully carrying forward economic reform and setting up a new economic structure and operation mechanism which is suitable to the development of a socialist planned commodity economy. With efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order in the past two years and more, there appears an environment favorable to implementing reform. Now is the right time to quicken the pace of reform.

#### **Shanghai Sets Up International Finance Company**

*OW1001210591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1439 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Shanghai, January 10 (XINHUA)—A Sino-foreign international finance company started operation here today, the first of its kind since 1949.

The company was registered in the Pudong economic development zone in the suburbs of Shanghai. Investment has come jointly from the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China, the Communications Bank of China, Sanwa Bank Ltd of Japan and the Bank of East Asia of Hong Kong.

With a registered capital of 20 million U.S. dollars, each of the four sides invested 25 percent. The co-operation term of the company will be 30 years.

The company can, with the approval of the People's Bank of China, handle the selling and buying of foreign currencies and enter the foreign currencies transactions market in the city as a broker.

At present the company's services are mainly aimed at Sino-foreign joint ventures and large state-owned enterprises in Shanghai.

#### **Government To Strengthen Agricultural Protection**

*OW1101154091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1307 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—China is planning to put its deteriorating agricultural environment under control by the end of this century, according to Liu Zhongyi, minister of agriculture.

Currently the country's per capita cropland, forest, grassland and water volume all fall far behind of the world's average. Furthermore, the pollution of the agricultural environment has greatly reduced the country's agricultural resources.

As an effort to improve the agricultural environment, the country will adopt the following measures:

- Continue the family planning policy in rural areas to control population growth.
- Protect cropland resources. By the end of the century, cropland reserves will include 80 percent of the country's croplands.
- Conduct environment-friendly agriculture. The country's pilot experiment area for environment-friendly agriculture is expected to reach two million hectares by 1995.
- Protect and make proper use of natural agricultural resources in order to keep the ecological balance. Related rules will be formulated and some nature reserves will be established.
- Control the discharge of industrial pollutants.
- Prevent the pollution related to chemicals used in the agricultural production. Agricultural technologies causing no environmental pollution will be extended over the country.
- Set up agricultural environment monitoring system. The network is expected to be basically completed in 1995 and will embrace 300 monitoring stations.

**East Region****Anhui Province CPPCC Studies CPC Guidelines***OW1301080791 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee was held at the Daofanlou Guesthouse on the morning of 11 January. Chairman Shi Junjie presided over the meeting. He said: The main objective of this Standing Committee meeting is to relay, study, and implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to earnestly study the CPC Central Committee's proposals for drawing up a 10-year program for economic and social development and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan."

Shi Junjie said: The next decade is extremely crucial because it has direct bearing on the rise and fall, as well as the success and failure, of China's socialism and the future and fate of the Chinese nation. It is of paramount significance. I hope that all Standing Committee members will seriously study and discuss relevant documents, fully express their views, seek consensus, and make suggestions.

Fu Xishou and Yang Yongliang, both deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, relayed the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee at the meeting. Other items on the agenda included hearing and discussing a report by a responsible comrade of the provincial planning commission on Anhui's ideas regarding the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," and examining and adopting a decision to hold the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Also attending the meeting were vice chairman Wang Zenong, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Ma Leting, Teng Maotong, Meng Yiqi, and Zhao Huaishou, as well as Zhang Binglun, secretary general to the chairman and director of the provincial united front work department.

**Wuhu Mayor Endorses 7th Plenum Communiqué***OW1201025091 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] Comrade (Zhao Hengqu), deputy secretary of the Wuhu City party committee and mayor, has come to realize the importance of following the policy of building the country through hard work, thriftiness, and self-reliance after studying the communiqué of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

During an interview with a reporter, he said: Our party has always relied on self-reliance, hard work, and thriftiness in building the country since its inception. Judging from current conditions in our country, we must also

follow the principle of building the country through hard work, thriftiness, and self-reliance.

On how the principle of self-reliance and hard work will be implemented in Wuhu City, Comrade (Zhao Hengqu) explained his views as follows:

First, it is necessary to make the masses understand the importance of Wuhu City as the key outpost for developing the Wan Jiang basin. [passage omitted]

Second, in implementing the principle of self-reliance and hard work, it is necessary to tap the potential of existing enterprises and raise economic efficiency by making good use of existing manpower and equipment. [passage omitted]

Third, we should rely on ourselves and create necessary conditions for securing foreign aid.

Mayor (Zhao Hengqu) also told the reporter that Wuhu City accelerated the construction of infrastructural facilities through self-reliance during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Take the construction of telecommunication facilities as an example. A total of 12,000 program-controlled telephones were added during the period. Long-distance telephone service and international radio facsimile service have been used. [passage omitted] With improvements in infrastructural facilities, 10 Chinese and foreign firms have expressed interest in setting up plants in the city.

**Tongling Mayor on CPC Plenum, Development Plan***OW1401062591 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] In an interview with this station's reporter recently, Comrade (Wang Yang), deputy secretary of the Tongling City CPC Committee and mayor of Tongling City, pointed out: The just published communiqué of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee showed us a way for a long-term, stable, and coordinated development of our national economy in the next decade. Tongling City will seize the opportunity and will strive to do a still better job in implementing the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. (Wang Yang) said that Tongling City, as a raw material base, will contribute more to the nation, in accordance with the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Therefore, in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, Tongling City will concentrate on developing high and new technologies, improve the city's [words indistinct], and raise the economic efficiency of existing enterprises with quality and high grade products. The city will borrow experiences from other cities and introduce a housing reform plan within two years to relieve the city's housing shortage. The city also will strive to change the peoples' consumption pattern and help reduce state's expenses on welfare funds.

Tongling City also will promote greatly structural reform in enterprises and form chemical, electronics, and other enterprise groups. At the same time, Tongling City also plans to further open itself to the outside world, will adopt more preferential policies to attract foreign and Taiwan capital, and will strive to nearly double the city's gross industrial and agricultural output value and financial revenue by the end of the Eighth Seven-Year Plan period.

### **Wuhu Policies Encourage Foreign Investment**

*OW1101221591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1256 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Hefei, January 11 (XINHUA)—Wuhu City in east China's Anhui Province recently worked out a series of favorable policies encouraging foreign investment there.

According to the policies, foreign-funded enterprises are exempted from local income tax. Export-oriented enterprises, joint ventures with operating periods of over ten years, those involving advanced technologies, infrastructure industries and those with investment encouraged by the state are exempted from enterprise income tax or will pay reduced income tax in line with specific regulations.

Foreign-funded enterprises are further promised that exports not controlled by the state and materials imported for the purpose of producing exports are also exempted from tariffs and business tax.

Preferential treatment is offered to foreign-funded enterprises ranging from exchange management, loans, energy, production materials, land use to entrance and exit formalities. In addition, these enterprises can also enjoy complete freedom over management and salaries.

### **Shen Daren Addresses Party Meeting on 7th Plenum**

*OW1301120991 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[By station reporter Jiang Yun]

[Text] This morning the provincial party committee held a meeting of cadres from provincial organs at and above the departmental and bureau level. The purpose of the meeting, which took place at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing, was to apprise cadres of the guidelines established at the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Shen Daren and Han Peixin, members of the CPC Central Committee, and Sun Jiazheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, addressed the meeting, relaying the contents of the important speeches by central leading comrades at the seventh CPC plenum and the guidelines contained in the documents adopted at the plenum. Three thousand comrades attended the Jiangsu meeting, including Hu Fuming, Cao Keming, Gao Dezheng, Zhang Zhaoxun, members of the Standing

Committee of the provincial party committee; responsible comrades from provincial organs and institutions of higher education in Nanjing; and retired veteran comrades.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Shen Daren put forth demands for the provincial organs to meet in disseminating, studying, and implementing the guidelines of the seventh CPC plenum while successfully carrying out their present work. He said: All departments and units should take the documents of the seventh CPC plenum as the main things to be studied during the first half of this year. They should lead and guide all comrades to study these documents from beginning to end and think deeply in light of reality in our province. Through such study, everyone should get a clear understanding of the current situation and clearly perceive the work targets and important strategic goals for the next five and 10 years from now on. They should have a good grasp of the principles and policies set by the central authorities and achieve unity in thinking and understanding on the basis of the guidelines of the seventh CPC plenum.

In addition, Shen Daren said: Jiangsu's economic development is present in a very pivotal period. In compliance with the guidelines of the seventh CPC plenum, all departments and units should conduct in-depth investigations and studies, earnestly sum up experiences and draw lessons from the work of their respective departments and professions during the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, find out primary contradictions and key problems, and work out their respective work programs for the next decade and for the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Shen Daren stressed that this is the first year to carry out the 10-year development program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Whether we have a good start has a great bearing on the development of all construction projects in our province. He asked all personnel of the provincial organs to rely on the guidelines of the seventh CPC plenum as a mighty motive force to pluck up their spirits, enhance their sense of responsibility, and make a serious effort to grasp the various tasks before them. He said: All departments and units should earnestly study this year's work, make clear the tasks they are required to fulfill, set up plans, and make necessary arrangements as early as possible. In the current economic work, agriculture and water resources departments should continue to do well in guiding the construction of water conservancy projects during the winter-spring period and the management of crop fields in the province and assist peasants in making good preparations for spring farming. Industrial and transportation departments should do well in arranging production and transportation work at the beginning of the year. They are requested to do good propaganda, mobilization, and organizational work in order to unfold the activities to make 1991 a year of quality, variety, and efficiency. Supply and commercial departments should cooperate closely. They should take the opportunity of the Spring Festival when market



conditions will improve to make further efforts to promote sales and reduce stockpiles of goods to bring about a smooth self-perpetuating growth of the economy. During the Spring Festival period, they should make good arrangements to supply market demands.

Shen Daren continued: During the Spring Festival period, it is imperative to take comprehensive measures to maintain social order, make proper arrangements for cultural and entertainment activities for the masses, and do well in meeting their everyday requirements. A wide-scale campaign should also be launched to support the Army and give preferential treatment to families of servicemembers and martyrs.

Furthermore, Shen Daren pointed out: In the beginning of a year, there are always numerous things to attend to and many activities to carry out. All departments and units should further improve their work style and arrange festive celebrations according to the principle of frugality while devoting their main efforts to the fulfillment of the various tasks before them. They should do more things in the real interest of the grass-roots units and the masses.

#### **Jiangsu Official Tells Unions To Study Plenum**

*OW1201045491 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1015 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] In his address to the sixth enlarged session of the eighth committee of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, which closed today, Sun Jiazheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed: Under the leadership of party committees at respective levels, trade union organizations at all levels in Jiangsu must organize the workers to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and mobilize workers in Jiangsu to enhance their sense of responsibility and historic mission as masters of their own affairs and to work hard for the accomplishment of the 10-Year Development Plan and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Sun Jiazheng said: This year is the first year for implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and an important year for continuing to press ahead with efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform. Trade unions at all levels in Jiangsu must guide workers in fully and correctly recognizing the current situation and tasks and to eagerly participate in development and reform. They must organize a labor emulation drive in conjunction with the "Year of Quality, Variety, and Efficacy" on an extensive and profound scale, emphasizing improved economic returns, and make more contributions to sustained, stable, and balanced economic growth.

On continuing to do a good job in maintaining social stability, consolidating and developing the stable and peaceful political situation, and building a social environment conducive to economic development, Sun Jiazheng pointed out: The working class is a strong and

centralized social force for maintaining public order and unity. Stabilizing workers and enterprises is key to stabilizing the overall situation. Trade union organizations at all levels in Jiangsu must do a good job in ideological and political work by focusing on some of the problems concerning ideological knowledge among the workers and people. They must tell workers about difficulties and problems we are facing and measures taken by the party and government to solve and overcome them exactly as they are so that they can understand the country's problems and willingly help the party and government tackle them.

Sun Jiazheng called on trade union organizations at all levels in Jiangsu to continue organizing in-depth activities among the workers and people to educate them on loving the party, country, and socialism; adhering firmly to the socialist conviction; and, of their own accord, defending the party's leadership. They should combine such activities with education on love for their enterprises and their jobs with a view to improving workers' caliber, heighten their dedication, contribute to the motherland, and greet the 70th anniversary of the party's founding with real actions.

The sixth enlarged session of the eighth committee of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions opened in Nanjing on 9 January. During the session, Chairman (Chen Mingliang) delivered the work report, and Vice Chairman (Xu Jicheng) made the summation address.

#### **Jiangsu Firms' 1990 Output Reaches All-Time High**

*OW1201180691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Nanjing, January 12 (XINHUA)—The total industrial output value generated by rural firms at township and village levels in Jiangsu Province hit an all-time high of 100 billion yuan (about 20 billion U.S. dollars) in 1990.

The figure accounts for 48 percent of the total industrial output value of the province, one of the richest regions in China.

Official statistics reveal that the total industrial output growth rate of rural firms in 10 out of the province's 11 cities exceeded 10 percent last year.

The total industrial output generated by rural enterprises in Suzhou and Wuxi cities in southern Jiangsu reached 52.6 billion yuan (about 10.5 billion U.S. dollars) in the previous year, accounting for over 50 percent of the province's total produced by rural firms.

#### **Jiangsu Museum on Taiping Revolution**

*OW1301074791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Nanjing, January 13 (XINHUA)—The Taiping Revolution Museum in Nanjing, capital of east China's

Jiangsu Province, has been attracting more visitors recently as this year is the 140th anniversary of the uprising.

The Taiping Revolution, the largest peasant uprising in China's history, broke out in south China's Guangxi in January 1851. During the revolution, its leader, Hong Xiuquan, established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864) in Nanjing.

The museum is located in the former Eastern King's Palace of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

More than 2,000 relics including 2,000 original files, 5,000 documents discovered throughout China and manuscripts describing the history of the Taiping revolutionary period are preserved in the museum.

The museum has also published more than 6,000 books and 5,000 photographs relating to the revolution.

Since 1984 the museum has staged touring exhibitions all over China. At present, the employees of the museum are preparing two special exhibitions.

The abundant materials in the museum attract a large number of researchers from both China and abroad.

The museum has received more than seven million visitors since it was built 35 years ago.

#### **Shandong Governor Views 1991 Government Work**

SK1201100991 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] At the enlarged plenary session of the provincial government, held on 11 January, Governor Zhao Zhihao pointed out that the general guiding ideology for this year's government work is to penetratingly implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; persist in building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously; continue to maintain stability; gradually rationalize the relations of economic sectors in the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening reform, and expanding the scale of opening up; and promote the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economy and society through readjusting structure, increasing efficiency, expanding market, and promoting technological progress.

Zhao Zhihao stressed: This year is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Making a good beginning has a bearing on the long-term development. We must pay attention to the work in the following six aspects.

1. We should pay attention to maintaining stability in order to create a fine environment for economic and social development. We should still regard the maintenance of stability as an overriding task, further conduct education on socialist ideology, energetically improve social order in a comprehensive manner, and deal stern blows to criminal offenses of all kinds to consolidate the

situation of stability and unity. We should continue to stabilize the basic economic policies, and fully mobilize the initiative of all fields. Governments at all levels should do more tangible deeds for the masses, and should, in particular, pay attention to providing jobs for urban youths through various channels and various forms, and making arrangements for the people in disaster areas as well as for workers and staff members of enterprises which have difficulties.

2. We should pay attention to the basic work in order to add momentum for long-term development. We should continue to energetically support and build agriculture. We should adopt effective measures to develop cotton production. Quotas of cotton growing and procurement should be assigned to each level, and responsibility letters should be signed with each county. Through concentrating energy on fighting the battle of annihilation, we should build key projects in a rapid manner and with fewer investment, and should strive to avoid [words indistinct] projects. We should strengthen the basic work of invigorating Shandong through science and education, fight well the general battle of invigorating agriculture through science and technology, achieve success in the 10 major scientific and technological joint research projects, vigorously develop high and new technologies, and successfully build the Weihai, Qingdao, Yantai, Jinan, and Zaozhuang high and new technological development zones. We should continue to popularize Pingdu County's experience, accelerate implementation of the nine-year compulsory education, develop vocational and technical education, and achieve success in developing adult education. We should continue to develop cultural, public health, sports, and various other social undertakings. We should conscientiously implement the three basic national policies concerning population control, economizing on land, and environment protection.

3. We should pay attention to readjustment, and strive to optimize economic structure. We should successfully readjust the proportions and relations among primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, with prominence to the tertiary industry. We should further decontrol policies, and persist in the policy under which the state, collectives, and individuals develop industry altogether. Catering, service, and repairing trades should be transferred to individuals for management. The readjustment of product mix should be focused on developing the products which are in short supply and are decided on markets, as well as the brand-name, high-quality, special, and new products. The enterprise organizational readjustment should be focused on organizing a number of additional large enterprise groups on the basis of consolidating and improving the existing 104 enterprise groups.

4. We should pay attention to the marketing of commodities, and accelerate economic circulation. Industrial and commercial departments should give top priority to expanding markets, and should make full and good use of existing policies concerning encouragement of marketing.

5. We should pay attention to efficiency and improve economic quality. The State Council's decision on designating this year as the year of quality, variety, and efficiency is in complete agreement with the reality of our province. It is the key to deciding whether or not our province's economy will embark on a new stage and maintain stable development. To increase the overall economic efficiency, we must concentrate our energy on invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises. Adequate arrangements should be made for the 885 key enterprises of the province on a priority basis in the supply of energy resources, funds, foreign exchange, and transport service. We should deeply conduct the double-increase and double-decrease campaign in order to ensure the annual balance in revenues and expenditures.

6. We should pay attention to reform and opening-up, and add vitality to the economy. The rural reform should be focused on establishing and perfecting the socialized service system on the basis of stabilizing the household output-related contract responsibility system. The enterprise reform should be focused on perfecting the supporting reforms of internal links, including science, technology, education, planning, investment, circulation, pricing, finance, tax revenue, banking, insurance, housing, and the labor and wage system. Efforts should be made to achieve even greater success in the province's opening up work.

In his speech, Zhao Zhihao also stressed the issue of further strengthening the self-construction of government organs.

### **Shandong Peninsula Develops Under Open Policy**

*OW1201012691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0115 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Qingdao, January 12 (XINHUA)—An official from the Shandong provincial government said that the Shandong Peninsula, the largest in China, has achieved good economic results since it was opened officially to the outside world in March 1988.

In the past three years the peninsula's foreign trade volume has increased steadily, and more and more foreign funds are being used. The peninsula has approved 1,450 foreign investment projects involving 147.1 million U.S. dollars.

In February last year the peninsula, which includes six cities—Qingdao, Yantai, Weihai, Weifang, Zibo and Rizhao—and 44 counties, received the approval of the State Council and expanded the opening scope to cover Jinan City, capital of the province, and nine counties which are subordinate to the provincial capital under its administration. At present the industrial production value of the peninsula accounts for 64.7 percent of the provincial total.

The 647 foreign-funded enterprises in the peninsula area cover the fields of textiles, light industry, electronics, chemicals, aquatic products, and agricultural and sideline products.

Overseas investors, mainly from Japan and Hong Kong previously, now come from more than 20 countries and regions in Europe, North Africa and Oceania.

The 212 foreign-funded enterprises which were put into production last year achieved an industrial output valued at 586 million yuan and earned 37.5 million U.S. dollars from exports in the first half of the year.

In 1989 the peninsula's export purchasing volume increased by 4.5 percent compared with the figure for 1988. The peninsula exported 16.1 percent more commodities in the first half of last year than that in the same period of 1989.

Exports from 21 counties or cities in the peninsula exceeded 100 million yuan in value last year. Rongcheng, Zhucheng, Wendeng and Jimo Counties exported commodities valued at more than 200 million yuan. Township enterprises in Yantai City alone exported commodities valued at over 200 million yuan.

The investment environment in the peninsula has been dramatically improved. During the past three years a sea, land and air communications network has been formed. The 22 coastal ports are capable of transporting containers, oil and coal. The peninsula has 129 berths and 37 berths of 10,000 dwt each. At present, ports in the cities of Qingdao, Yantai, Weihai, Longkou, Shijiu, Lanshan and Shidao are open to the outside world. In the coming years an additional 18 deepwater berths of 10,000 dwt each are to be constructed on the peninsula.

Construction of the Pingshang-Lanshantou railway in the peninsula area was completed recently. Construction of the Jinan-Qingdao expressway is under way, and the Yantai-Qingdao Expressway is expected to be completed in the near future. Power plants at Huangdao and Longkou have been completed. In addition, 85,000 lines of computer-controlled telephones in the area have been put into operation. The water conservancy project to route Huanghe River water to Qingdao City has also been put into use.

### **Shanghai Achieves Upgrades With Foreign Funds**

*OW1201090591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0849 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Shanghai, January 12 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, has quickened the pace of technological upgrades, in the past five years, with the assistance of foreign funds.

The city has over 10,000 industrial enterprises, and a large number of them were equipped with out-of-date 1950s-60s machines. Upgrading of these outdated enterprises was an extremely difficult undertaking due to limited funds. To alleviate the problem, the city issued



bonds and secured over one billion U.S. dollars in loans from international financial markets which spurred technological upgrades. The city introduced advanced technologies and management methods, imported equipment, and updated products. As a result, the city's enterprises have recorded the equivalent of 20 years of technological development within a very short period of only one to two years, and their products are now more competitive on the world market.

#### **Pudong Development Zone Attracts Foreign Investors**

HK1101144491 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 0957 GMT 11 Jan 91

[“Pudong Development Zone Attracts 55 Foreign-Invested Projects”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, January 11 (HKCNA)—The Pudong Development Zone has attracted 55 foreign-funded projects with a pledged amount of U.S. \$264 million in direct foreign investment, according to the latest statistics released.

More than 4000 foreign businessmen many of whom comprised 1000 groups from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas have inspected the zone and held discussions on investing there in the seven months since the State Council formally announced the development of the zone.

During this period, foreign businessmen gained approval for 18 projects, accounting for a 9 percent of the total items involving Sino-foreign ventures, Sino-foreign co-operative ventures and foreign solely-owned ventures, all of which were approved in Shanghai last year. The 18 projects involve foreign investment of U.S.\$ 29.86 million, 8 percent of the total direct foreign investment in Shanghai last year.

The first Hong Kong solely-owned garment manufacturing company which is situated in the Jinqiao Industrial Export Processing District within the Pudong New Zone will start operations in the near future. The managing director of the company, Lu Daquan, said, “some Hong Kong people have said that the Pudong New Zone is just a piece of barren land and anyone investing in it first will be doomed to make a loss. When one visits the place at this time, one can find the first projects that have been set up there making great progress.”

#### **Shanghai International Trade Center Opens**

OW1201043491 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Shanghai, January 12 (XINHUA)—After four years' construction, the Shanghai International Trade Center, a Sino-Japanese joint venture, started trial operation today.

Located at the Hongqiao Economic and Technology Development Zone of Shanghai Municipality in east

China, the center has offices, apartments, conference halls, exhibition halls, negotiating halls and dining halls.

The center has a floor space of 90,000 sq m. The total investment in the center was 98 million U.S. dollars.

With a height of 140 m, the center is the highest building in the Hongqiao Economic and Technology Development Zone so far.

#### **Zhejiang Tourist Resort To Eliminate Graves**

OW1301002891 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Hangzhou, January 12 (XINHUA)—Hangzhou, a well-known tourist resort famous for its beautiful west lake, plans to clear away the graves within the lake's scenic area.

Over 6,000 graves are located within the 60 sq km surrounding the lake, 2,176 of which were established before 1949; over 1,800 were dug after 1985. The graves cover an area of some 82 ha.

After April 15 this year, unclaimed tombs—estimated at over 5,000—will be the first to be removed.

However, the tombs of historic figures and modern celebrities will be protected.

### **Central-South Region**

#### **Special Education in Guangdong Develops Rapidly**

OW1201001591 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—Special education in south China's Guangdong Province has developed rapidly in recent years, according to today's “CHINA EDUCATION NEWS” [ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO].

To date, the province has 18 schools engaged in special education for the blind, the deaf and mentally-retarded children, 14 more than in 1978.

Last year the province invested a total of 6.8 million yuan in the development of special education, including 4.1 million yuan from private donations and 800,000 yuan from the central government.

To boost special education, the provincial government has encouraged units involved in civil administration, public health, labor, planning and finance and the associations for the handicapped to work together to support special education.

#### **Hong Kong Model Eyed for Guangdong**

HK1401030391 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Jan 91 p 10

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Guangdong leaders and economists are to meet this week to formulate a provincial five-year plan under the new concept of building a "Big Hong Kong" in southern China.

About 60 senior party and government officials and economic advisers are to discuss economic strategy in the next five years for the province beginning in Guangzhou on Friday.

According to a source close to the provincial government, market-oriented reforms will gain prominence in the economic blue-print which is targeted at developing a regional economy comprising Hong Kong.

The plan, if adopted, will be submitted to the Guangdong People's Congress, the provincial legislature, for final approval at its annual plenum scheduled for March.

Under the plan, the source said the Guangdong authorities would take Hong Kong and the province as "a single economic entity".

He indicated reforms in the pipeline include:

- Perfection of market mechanism.
- Restructuring of taxation over Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises to increase revenue.
- Development of the Southeast Asian market.
- Increased investments on energy, petrochemical and steel industries.
- Promotion of the shares system as an intermediary step to solve the problem of ownership in China.

The source insisted that the measures conformed with the country's master plan for the next five to ten years outlined in the communiqué of the party seventh plenum held in late December.

He argued that in spite of its liberal leanings, the Guangdong plan still sub-Principles of socialism and Communist Party leadership.

The source said provincial officials believed the building of a regional economy, or so-called "Big Hong Kong", in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95) would benefit both sides.

Even as it lures Hong Kong investment for local industries, Guangdong would continue to pump money and other resources into Hong Kong.

By building a regional economy, the source admitted that it would reduce the province's future reliance on other provinces for supplies such as coal and other raw materials in the future.

Preliminary plans included the construction of the Zhujiang steel plant near Guangzhou and a second nuclear plant.

At present, Guangdong relies heavily on the northeastern provinces for supplies of coal, rolled steel and grains.

The source said Guangdong was hoping to exchange steel and electricity with other provinces for coal and grain after the completion of energy and steel facilities.

It has been learned that most of the suggestions were first raised in 1988 but were later shelved following the economic austerity and retrenchment programme which began that year.

Meanwhile, the provincial legislature is expected to make a final decision at the March plenum on the replacement of its chairman, Mr Lin Ruo, who is now also the province's party secretary.

The source said the Governor Mr Ye Xuanping, 58, had rejected the central Government's offer for him to succeed Mr Lin as the next chief of the legislature.

Mr Ye, who had repeatedly locked horns with central authorities over regional autonomy, also turned down an offer for a more senior post in Beijing.

#### **'Serious' Bribery Case Investigated in Shenzhen**

OW1101192991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1548 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Shenzhen, January 11 (XINHUA)—Details of a serious bribery case involving Gao Senxiang, former director of the Shenzhen branch of the CITIC [China International Trust and Investment Corporation] Industrial Bank, were released here this afternoon at a press conference held by the Shenzhen People's Procuratorate.

Deputy Chief Procurator Chen Naichang told the conference that Gao's case was discovered last July while local procurators were investigating another case. After several months of investigation, the Shenzhen People's Procuratorate has decided to prosecute Gao.

Investigation shows that from September 1988 to July 1990, when Gao was in charge of the preparations for the establishment of the branch and later on acted as the director, he misused his right to grant loans by accepting cash and material bribes in the cities of Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou and Beijing, totalling nearly 2 million Hong Kong dollars, more than 5,000 U.S. dollars and more than 600,000 yuan.

With these money, he illegally bought a foreign passport for 140,000 Hong Kong dollars, bought an apartment for 190,000 renminbi, and gave 230,000 yuan to his mistress.

Sources at the local procuratorate said that most of the people who bribed Gao were Hong Kong businessmen, as well as some Chinese employees of foreign-funded enterprises. Investigation showed that Gao illegally granted as much as 100 million yuan in loans.

### Shenzhen Approves More Foreign-Funded Projects

OW1201180891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1445 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Shenzhen, January 12 (XINHUA)—Shenzhen City in south China's Guangdong Province approved 796 foreign-funded projects last year, a 12 percent increase over the previous year.

These projects involved a total contractual investment of 690 million U.S. dollars, up 41 percent over 1989, a local official said.

Moreover, more large and medium-sized foreign-funded enterprises were approved last year than in 1989.

Foreign investment in industrial enterprises was also on the increase. Committed foreign investment in the industrial sector last year amounted to 78 percent of the total, a 25.4 percent growth over the average annual proportion over the previous 10 years.

In addition, the city approved 223 projects with sole foreign investment, a 1.78-fold increase over the previous year. The proportion of solely foreign-funded enterprises in the total of approved foreign-funded enterprises rose to 29.4 percent from 12.3 percent.

### Hou Zongbin Addresses Telephone Meeting

HK1401072191 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, the Provincial Party Committee and government held a telephone meeting.

Provincial Party Committee Secretary Hou Zongbin made arrangements for work before, during, and after the Lunar New Year Festival at the meeting.

When speaking of those aspects of work which must be strengthened this year, Comrade Hou Zongbin said: This year is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and a year in which we will continue further improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. Therefore, successful production in the first quarter of this year has an important bearing on the fulfillment of our annual production quotas. With regard to industrial production, we must make good arrangements for production during the forthcoming festival season. On no account should we allow our production to be affected by the festival season. Meanwhile, various areas must orient their economic work to increase economic results at the start of this year. With regard to agricultural production, we must successfully carry out wheat field management in winter; continue farmland capital construction and water conservancy works; build related projects; ensure the smooth operation of all newly built projects; make good advance arrangements for spring plowing and sowing in respect of crop strains, diesel oil, chemical fertilizer, farm chemicals, and other types of farm-oriented goods and materials in order to lay a sound base

for our province to reap another good agricultural harvest. We must also make good arrangements for people's livelihood and ensure good market supply during the Lunar New Year Festival. Party committees and governments at all levels must prevent and overcome slackness, place production and disaster relief work on their agendas, and conscientiously study and make good arrangements in this regard. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: It is necessary to maintain good social order, severely and rapidly crack down on serious criminal activities in accordance with the law, take forceful measures to crack down on and ban such criminal activities as prostitution, abducting women and children, gambling, as well as feudal and superstitious activities in certain areas. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: Leaders as well as cultural, propaganda, and mass work departments at all levels must hold more healthy, rich, and colorful cultural activities. In carrying out cultural work among the masses, we must adhere to the principle of promoting antipornography struggle on one hand and a prosperous cultural market on the other. Before the Lunar New Year Festival, we must create a strong public opinion, mobilize all forces, thoroughly screen and rectify the book and audio-visual markets, and extensively carry out in-depth socialist ideological education activities in both urban and rural areas with a clear-cut aim and stress and in a well organized way so as to accomplish, and achieve tangible results in, all the socialist ideological education tasks in both urban and rural areas.

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: Party and government organs, mass organizations, enterprises, mines, schools, all types of undertakings, as well as troops stationed in Henan must organize and extensively carry out activities aimed at supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, supporting the government, cherishing the people, respecting teachers, attaching importance to education, and respecting the old and the honorable so as to create a fine atmosphere across the entire province. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: Discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels must conscientiously investigate and handle discipline-violation cases and resolutely end all types of malpractices. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hou Zongbin also called for making redoubled efforts to promote family planning work. [passage omitted]

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary and Acting Governor Li Changchun presided over yesterday's telephone meeting.

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, advisory committee, people's congress, government, CPPCC committee, and military district; responsible comrades of various city,



prefectural, county, and district party committees; and responsible comrades of the people's congresses, governments, CPPCC committees, military subareas, people's armed forces departments, and relevant departments of the organs directly under the provincial authorities.

### Henan 1st in Exports Among Central Provinces

OW1201180491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1334 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Zhengzhou, January 12 (XINHUA)—The export value of central China's Henan Province increased at an average rate of 100 million U.S. dollars each year during the state Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), reaching 850 million U.S. dollars in 1990.

This figure puts Henan in first place among the provinces in central China.

The opening of the Lianyungang-Rotterdam Eurasia rail bridge, which traverses the province, has improved conditions for Henan to export more products.

To boost exports the province set up business agencies in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Haikou, Lianyungang and Tianjin. It also opened 37 overseas enterprises in Japan, the United States, Germany, Thailand, Australia, Hong Kong, Macao and other countries and regions.

Henan is one of China's major grain producers and is rich in other resources.

In recent years the province has set up a group of processing enterprises and export-oriented production bases. Their export products include Zhongmou and Kaifeng's garlic and peanuts; Luohe, Zhoukou and Zhengzhou's asparagus; Xinyang's honey and other local products.

In addition, the province has set up the Zhengzhou customs bureau, and opened more air and rail links with the outside world.

### Guan Guangfu Addresses Meeting on 7th Plenum

HK1401041491 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On 3 January, the provincial party committee called a meeting of provincial-level cadres to relay the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary, and Deputy Secretaries Guo Shuyan and Qian Yunlu communicated and read out Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech delivered at the closing ceremony. Comrade Li Peng's explanation of the proposal for formulating the 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, and the CPC Central Committee's proposal for formulating the 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu presided over the meeting and gave a speech toward the close of the meeting.

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: The Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee was an important meeting which summarized past experiences and opened a new avenue to forge ahead. The session deliberated on and passed the CPC Central Committee's suggestion as to how to formulate the 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy and promoting social progress. The proposal put forward the basic tasks, principles, and policies for economic and social development for the next 10 years, set a high value on the tremendous achievements made in reform and opening and socialist modernization following the Third Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and defined the plan and measures for deepening reform and opening wider to the outside world. The proposal is a programmatic document serving as guidance for economic construction and work in all fields in the 1990's. All levels of organizations and cadres, leading cadres in particular, should conscientiously study and grasp the spirit of the session, deepen their understanding of the importance of the session, and teach party members, cadres, and the masses to think in compliance with the spirit of the session.

Guan Guangfu briefed the meeting on how the provincial party committee Standing Committee studied the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee and its opinion on arrangements for relaying and implementing the spirit of the plenary session.

Guang Guangfu said that the provincial party committee called an enlarged plenary session to communicate the spirit of the plenum, discuss the provincial party committee's proposal for formulating Hubei's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development, and arrange for work for 1991.

Guan Guangfu stressed: In implementing the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must take into account Hubei's actual conditions; conscientiously summarize the experience in carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies laid down by the party since the Third Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee; enrich and develop, in accordance with the principle of building socialism with Chinese characters, the party's basic line, and the demands set by the Seventh Plenum, the policies and formulas based on Hubei's actual conditions and formed in the course of implementing central directives; unswervingly keep to the strategic goal; maintain continuity in major policies; and provide for work guidance which is comprehensive and sound in a scientific sense. The central authorities have listed a number of major economic problems which are found in Hubei as well as in other provinces and regions throughout the country. We must make thorough studies and investigations of these problems, be they existing ones or ones that will plague us for a long time, and make uncompromised and earnest efforts to gradually solve them.

Guan Guangfu called on all levels of leading cadres to consistently follow the mass line. They should spread propaganda among the masses and mobilize and organize them. They should also have faith in and rely upon the masses and have an extensive understanding of their opinions.

He emphasized: The interests of the party, state, and people coincide. It is necessary to integrate our responsibility to the party with our responsibility to the people. Only when we rely upon the masses and serve them heart and soul, can we make a success of everything we do in Hubei.

The provincial party committee will call a meeting of responsible members of democratic parties in the near future to transmit the spirit of the Seventh Plenum and gather their opinions on formulating this province's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan in a bid to properly implementing the spirit of the Seventh Plenum by pooling the wisdom of various sectors. [passage omitted]

### Southwest Region

#### Liu Zhengwei at Guizhou Trade Union Meeting

HK1401103891 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] The fourth enlarged meeting of the eighth provincial trade union committee was opened in Guiyang yesterday [11 Jan]. Liu Zhengwei and Wang Chaowen attended the meeting. Comrade Long Zhiyi addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government. He put forward the following four demands on trade union's work this year:

1. He calls on trade unions to profoundly study and implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in conjunction with summing up trade union's work during the seventh five-year plan period, and studying and planning trade union's work for the eighth five-year plan period, so that trade union work is subordinate to, and serves the key work of the party. Trade unions must mobilize, organize and unite with workers and staff members of the whole province to struggle hard to fulfill the ten-year program and the eighth five-year plan.

2. Trade unions must continue to implement the spirit of the No. 12 document issued by the central authorities in 1989 to follow the guiding ideology of relying on the working class wholeheartedly. Leading organs of trade unions at all levels must pay attention to summing up and popularizing the experiences of those areas and units which have done a good job in implementing the document. They must use the advanced to bring along the middle elements to foster a good practice in the whole society of respecting, showing concern for, and learning from the working class, and promote social and public opinions on relying on the working class wholeheartedly,

and give full play to the role of the trade unions in democratic participation and supervision over the state and social affairs.

3. While centering on economic work, trade unions must guide and mobilize workers and staff members of the whole province to promote their lofty sense of responsibility as the master of their own affairs, and carry forward the spirit of the Red Army during the Long March to truly grasp the work of increasing production, practicing economy, raising incomes and cutting down expenses. They must make efforts to fulfill various tasks for the first year of the eighth five-year plan.

4. They must continue to promote the reform and building of trade unions themselves. At present, they must place the emphasis of reform on the building inside trade unions, and on further enlivening the vigor of trade unions at grass-roots level. They must strengthen the mass character of trade unions and promote their democratic building, so that the rallying power and appeal of trade unions among workers and staff members can be enhanced, and trade unions themselves can still play a great role in both reform and construction.

#### Official Notes Smooth Development in Sichuan

OW1201183291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1343 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Chengdu, January 12 (XINHUA)—The gross industrial and agricultural output value of areas inhabited by minority nationalities in southwest China's Sichuan Province totalled 4.377 billion yuan in 1990, a six percent increase over the previous year's figure.

The growth rate was higher than the average national growth rate, said Zha She, an official in charge of economic development in the minority nationality regions.

Sichuan has 16 minority nationalities, with a total population of 4.8 million. Areas inhabited by ethnic groups account for 57 percent of the total area of Sichuan. However, many live in poor and remote mountainous areas.

But recently, agriculture, industry and trade have made great strides in these areas.

The total value of industrial and agricultural output of minority-inhabited areas in Sichuan increased at an annual rate of five percent during China's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90).

Meanwhile, industrial production showed a rising momentum. The industrial output value increased by 10 percent last year, reaching 1.945 billion yuan.

A number of large factories have been built in minority areas in recent years, giving an impetus to economic development there.

The net annual income of farmers and herdsmen rose to 352 yuan last year, seven percent higher than the previous year's figure.

A provincial government official listed four key reasons for the sustained economic development:

- stability, good social order and unity of all nationalities,
- energetic support from local governments and party committees,
- new preferential policies, and
- financial and technical support and co-operation from other

regions.

The governments of minority regions have drawn up plans for faster economic development in 1991 and the coming decade. New goals set for this year include a five-percent increase in industrial and agricultural output value and a significant improvement in living standards.

#### **Sichuan Water Diversion Project Begins Operation**

OW1201215091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1740 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Chengdu, January 12 (XINHUA)—The first phase of a large water-diversion project went into operation Friday in Jiangyou County, in southwest China's Sichuan Province.

The project consists of three phases and will cost at least one billion yuan, said a project official.

Construction of the first phase started in 1988. It includes a sluice gate, a 9-km canal and a power station with an installed capacity of 17,600 kw.

When the whole project is completed it will supply enough water to irrigate 136,000 ha of arid farmland in eight counties in northern Sichuan.

#### **Tibet's Taer Lamasery Exhibition Opens in Beijing**

OW1201084191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0821 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—Highly religious yak butter sculptures, murals and embossed embroidery pieces, created by Tibetan monks from the Taer Lamasery in northwest China's Qinghai Province went on exhibit at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities here today.

This marks the first time that yak butter sculptures have been exhibited outside of the lamasery, since they first appeared several hundreds years ago.

The 42-day exhibition will present 108 pieces of religious art work from the Taer Lamasery.

The Taer Lamasery, which is located in Lushan Town, Huangzhong County, Qinghai Province, is one of China's six largest Tibetan Lamaist monasteries.

A well-known Lamaist shrine, the Taer Lamasery is also famous for its three supreme arts—yak butter sculpture, mural and embossed embroidery.

Yak butter sculptures usually depict stories of Tibetan Lamaism or related historical stories and fairy tales and in most cases the pieces are several meters in height.

The exhibition, which has been in the preparatory stages for over three years, is sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Taer Lamasery and other related departments.

#### **Tibet Improves Teaching Facilities Due to Funds**

OW1201101591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0903 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Lhasa, January 12 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region has greatly improved its teaching facilities during the state Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), as a result of increased education funding.

During this period, the education funding was increased from 80 million yuan in 1985 to 135 million yuan in 1990. Annual investments in education accounted for 15 percent of the region's financial expenditures.

The region also constructed over 518,000 square meters of education buildings and student dormitories during the period.

Additionally, substandard housing at the region's middle and primary schools was substantially reduced from 22 percent in 1985 to 13 percent in 1990.

A number of earth stations have also been constructed to transmit and receive educational radio and TV programs via satellites.

#### **North Region**

##### **TV Series on Beijing Lives Set for Broadcast**

OW0901142091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1341 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)—A 26-part TV series depicting Beijingers' social lives will be aired from tomorrow evening on Channel Six of the Beijing TV station.

The series is a sequel to "Song of One Heart", a successful 22-part TV series which evoked a positive response in the Chinese capital last year by reflecting the ordinary people's daily lives.

According to an official of the Beijing Municipal Government, the series, produced with a reporting format and



true to life, also deals with hot issues such as housing, price hikes, social services, taxes and employment.

He said the series aims at promoting understanding between the government and citizens, and between people of all walks of life.

#### **Beijing Unemployment Rate Reported Low**

*OW1101180891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1301 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—Beijing employed over 100,000 people last year, leaving only 20,000 job seekers, a city official told XINHUA here today.

According to Gong Shuji, director of the city's labor bureau, Beijing's unemployment rate has been down to 0.5 percent for seven years in succession.

Among the 20,000 unemployed, less than 6,000 stay at home while the rest are receiving professional training, preparing for college study, or holding temporary jobs.

The official said that last year over 20,000 college and vocational school graduates were assigned jobs by the state while over 33,000 were hired by state- or collectively-run institutions, and over 44,000 were employed in catering and neighborhood-run businesses or became self-employed.

About 130,000 people are expected to be employed this year, he said, adding that the municipal government planned to curb the unemployment rate below one percent.

#### **Beijing Technology Exports Up During 7th Plan**

*OW1201183091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1455 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—Beijing exported more than 100 million U.S. dollars-worth of technological items during China's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), 99.5 million U.S. dollars-worth more than in the sixth plan period (1980-1985).

Among the exports were complete sets of industrial equipment, including rolled steel bar production lines, hydropower station equipment, electric stoves and ion coating machines as well as software developed by Qinghua and Beijing Universities and architectural technology.

Officials of the Beijing Economic and Trade Commission said 40 million U.S. dollars-worth of high-tech equipment has been exported over the past two years to the United States, Japan, Sweden, and countries in Southeast Asia, South America, the Middle East and Hong Kong.

To expand exports, the official said, Beijing plans to establish an information service network and explore

more overseas markets. In addition, it will also establish an award system to encourage enterprises to export more.

#### **Beijing Handles Over 1,900 Economic Crimes**

*HK1401040391 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0842 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Report by Li Chun (2621 2504): "Last Year, Beijing Handled More Than 1,900 Economic Criminal Cases"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 7 January (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Liu Yunfeng, president of the Beijing Higher People's Court, said today that from January to the end of November last year, Beijing's courts at all levels handled 2,005 first-instance cases of economic crimes, and that 1,918 of them have been closed and 3,016 persons involved in the crimes have been sentenced.

Liu Yunfeng told Li Chun that the number of economic crimes last year rose by 2.5 percent over the corresponding period in 1989, of which 275 were corruption cases, up 12.7 percent; and 208 bribe-taking cases, up 89 percent. Of the corruption and bribe-taking cases, on which judgments have been made, a relatively large number of them are serious. Seven people were involved in corruption and bribe-taking cases involving amounts exceeding 100,000 yuan, 27 people were involved in cases ranging from 50-100,000 yuan, and 173 people were involved in cases ranging from 10-50,000 yuan.

Of the 368 corruption and bribe-taking criminals, whose judgments are legally in force, four were sentenced to death, three to death on probation, five to life imprisonment, 24 to 10 years' imprisonment, and 93 to imprisonment ranging from five to 10 years.

Basing the judgments firmly on facts, using law as the criterion, and adhering to the principle that every person is equal under the law, various Beijing courts gave punishments to those who stole and appropriated public property by various means, such as using their own influence in positions of authority or in the process of handling and managing public property; and to those who exchanged powers with money to obtain something other than property. Of the corruption and bribe-taking criminals sanctioned by law, 15 are cadres at the county and regimental levels. In the case of a former vice director of the Agricultural Department, using his capacity as vice director of the Fine Low-Alcohol Appraisal Office, he took a bribe of 7,000 yuan and 12 bottles of Maotaijiu [an alcoholic drink]. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

For those criminals who have committed serious crimes that bring adverse consequences, the courts have insisted on giving harsh punishments. In the case of Liu Weigang, former worker of the China Offshore Oil Prospecting Development and Research Institute, in purchasing

equipment, he conspired with foreign firms and embezzled \$160,000. He was arrested as he was fleeing the country. He then was convicted of bribe-taking and sentenced to death.

Of last year's corruption and bribe-taking cases, those that are in keeping with the spirit of the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate's "Circular Urging Criminals Who Have Bribed and Taken Bribes and Who Have Engaged in Speculation and Profiteering To Turn Themselves in Within the Deadline" have been sentenced lightly.

Higher People's Court President Liu Yunfeng held that economic crimes, such as corruption and bribe-taking, are still very serious, and that there is a rising demand among the masses for a crackdown on economic crimes. Courts at all levels in Beijing will continue to harshly punish those who commit serious economic crimes so as to maintain security in society, straighten out the economic order, make the bad mood in society right, and overcome corruption.

#### **Mongolia International Trade Council Opens**

*SK1301043491 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] The first congress of the Inner Mongolia Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (the China Chamber of International Commerce) opened in Hohhot today. Regional leaders Bu He, Batubagen, Pei Yingwu, and Liu Zuohui attended the congress. Pei Yingwu spoke at the congress.

The Inner Mongolia Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade is a local and nongovernmental organization in charge of foreign economic relations and trade. In the name of nongovernmental organization, it has conducted nongovernmental economic and trade contacts with various countries in the world.

In his speech, Pei Yingwu stressed that this branch should take advantage of various kinds of opportunity and adopt appropriate forms to further strengthen propaganda and contacts with foreign countries; should expand the influence of Inner Mongolia on foreign countries; should develop a number of economic and trade contacts with foreign countries, the countries without diplomatic relations in particular; should strengthen people-to-people contacts with the purpose of seeking still more partners for Inner Mongolia in the fields of foreign trade, utilization of foreign capital, importation of technology, and economic cooperation with various forms, so as to promote the development of the region's export-oriented economy.

Xie Jianqun, vice chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, also spoke at the congress.

#### **Tianjin Refurbishes Education Facilities, Standards**

*OW1201080591 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—The Tianjin City Government allocated over 44 million yuan in 1990 for construction of middle schools, thereby giving nearly 100 outdated schools a new look.

The latest edition of CHINA EDUCATION NEWS reported that Tianjin spent over 22.24 million yuan to construct or refurbish 15 primary, middle schools and kindergartens in the city proper.

At the same time, the city fulfilled its target of refurbishing or reconstructing over 120,000 square meters of school buildings in the surrounding countryside.

Tianjin's suburban counties raised over 78.11 million yuan to construct school buildings covering 279,000 square meters and laboratories covering 20,000 square meters during 1990. As a result, the over 100 school buildings which were built are now the most modern buildings in many of the townships and villages.

Thus far, 52.3 per cent of the townships in the countryside surrounding Tianjin have instituted a nine year compulsory education system. In line with the development of the system, the primary and middle schools in the countryside have undergone dramatic changes.

Eighty-two per cent of the school buildings in the countryside were either constructed or refurbished during the Seventh Five Plan [as received] (1986-1990). A large number of the schools are now equipped with modern teaching facilities, such as computer labs, phonetics and audio-visual education classrooms.

Additionally, the proficiency level of teachers has increased dramatically. Today, 57 percent of middle school and 83 percent of primary school teachers meet the standards set by the state.

Graduates from rural middle schools have maintained an average qualification rate of 88 percent, and school dropouts accounts for only three percent of the overall student population.

Only five years ago, the city designated the teaching conditions—facilities and teacher qualification levels—in 98 middle schools as inadequate. Now, however, these same schools have extricated themselves from that difficult position with the assistance of the city government. The city allocated over 21 million yuan which enabled the backward schools to construct buildings, set up 659 laboratories, 58 phonetics classrooms, and 62 music and art classrooms, as well as to purchase 1,400 computers.

In addition, the city educational bureau has assigned 237 cadres, 1,400 college graduates, and 668 experienced teachers, in efforts to raise the standards of the backward schools.

### **Tianjin Leads Country in Tapping Geothermal Energy**

OW1101221491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1436 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Tianjin, January 11 (XINHUA)—After more than 20 years of efforts, north China's coastal city of Tianjin is now number one in the country in terms of geothermal energy exploitation, the local "EVENING NEWS" reported in its latest issue.

With four 2000 m deep wells sunk recently, Tianjin has more than 100 geothermal wells; in addition, prospecting work has defined that the city's geothermal energy resources are equivalent to 1.3 billion tons of standard coal, the report said.

Ever since 1967 experts from Beijing and Tianjin have worked on the tapping and comprehensive utilization of Tianjin's geothermal energy.

The city has successfully conducted a double-well refilling experiment, an internationally advanced technique which is a new and effective way to avoid earth subsidence.

The city's geothermally heated residential area has now extended to some 1.2 million sq m, which makes it the world's biggest.

## **Northeast Region**

### **Heilongjiang Improves Quality of Environment**

OW1201214791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1731 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Harbin, January 12 (XINHUA)—The quality of the environment in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province has been markedly improved since 1985 as a result of positive efforts by the provincial administration, according to an official from the local environment protection bureau.

In the past few years the province has organized more than 50,000 people to monitor industrial pollution sources and earmarked some 50 million yuan every year for this work.

Tests show that the amount of pollutants in industrial waste water poured into rivers has decreased considerably. Now, the province is able to treat over 43 percent of its industrial waste water.

Other efforts, such as the development of central-heating, gas fuel and greening have also helped to purify the city's air.

The province's nature reserves have been well developed, too. To date it has 40 nature reserves, covering 3.1 percent of its total territory; and more than 100 ecological agricultural experiment areas have been set up.

### **Heilongjiang's Civil Aviation Develops in 7th Plan**

SK1401062791 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Summary] Our province's civil aviation developed rapidly in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. Air routes increased from 10 in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period to 23 in 1990; the passenger transportation volume increased from 280,000 persons to more than 940,000 persons in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, up 2.3 times, and the cargo and post transportation volume from some 7,200 tons to more than 26,000 tons. Total income from the transportation service sector rose from 34 million to 218 million yuan.

### **Heilongjiang Procures More Grain in 1990**

SK1401081391 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Summary] Our station reporter paid a visit to Comrade Du Xianzhong, vice governor of the province, on 13 January and discussed with him the issue of grain procurement. During the discussion, he told the reporter that as of 10 January this year, the province's volume of stored grain reached 8.25 billion kg and accounted for 68.1 percent in the total, a 1.65 billion kg increase over the same period of 1990.

### **Jilin Congress Studies 7th Plenum Documents**

SK1301060991 Changchun Jilin Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Excerpt] The leading party group of the provincial People's Congress has made arrangements for study and set demands on party members, cadres, and workers by combining the study and implementation of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee with the implementation of the guidelines of the sixth plenum of the fifth provincial party committee. Since the beginning of this year, in line with the principles of first within the party and then outside the party and first leading cadres and then the masses, the leading party group of the provincial People's Congress has convened meetings of the leading party group, meetings of party members and cadres, and meetings of workers and staff members; and has organized members of the leading party group of the provincial People's Congress, party members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and workers and staff members of organs of the provincial People's Congress to repeatedly study and discuss the documents of the sixth plenum of the fifth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee as well as the communique of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Through study, party members and cadres have enhanced their understanding of importance and urgency of strengthening the party's ideological construction, have enhanced their spirit, have defined the fighting goals of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program, and have



become more confident of the ability to tide over temporary economic difficulties and win victory in reform, opening-up, and the four modernizations.

During the study and the discussion, the leading party group has set forth the following four demands:

1. We should conscientiously organize party members, cadres, and workers and staff members to continuously study the documents of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the sixth plenum of the fifth provincial party committee to profoundly understand the essence of the guidelines. By taking advantage of the opportunity of implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee, we should vigorously strengthen the party building of the organs of the provincial People's Congress.

2. We should actually strengthen the study of political theory among office cadres and should regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a required course of office cadres of the provincial People's Congress. This year, goals, plans, and systems should be provided for the theoretical study of cadres, and these goals, plans, and systems should be implemented in a regular and unremitting manner.

3. We should strengthen the organizational activity, conduct a positive ideological struggle within the party, and educate party members to consciously cultivate and temper themselves with party spirit and to resolutely oppose individualism and liberalism.

4. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speeches made at the third session of the seventh National People's Congress, the third session of the seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the meeting of party-member responsible comrades. We should persist in and perfect the People's Congress system, intensify the sense of the legal system, enhance the consciousness of laws, and play an even greater role in promoting the building of socialist democratic politics and promoting the province's economic and social development. In addition, in line with the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we should make appropriate arrangements for the current work, organize well the inspection activities of people's deputies, and make good preparations for convening the fourth session of the seventh Jilin Provincial People's Congress.

#### **Jilin TV To Broadcast Second Channel**

*SK1401051391 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] After nearly two years of preparation, the Jilin Television Station decided to broadcast on a trial basis its second set of programs beginning at 1900 on 15 January. Preparations have been by and large completed,

and [words indistinct] and various equipment and techniques have met the standards. The experimental broadcast will be carried out for six months. During the period, two-and-a-half-hours of programs will be broadcast. The programs will be officially broadcast on 1 July 1991. Channel 19 will be used. The second set of programs of the Jilin Television Station will intensify the propaganda and reports on the central task of economic construction, which is its task, and help promote our province's industrial production, the endeavor of developing agriculture through science and technology, distribution of commodities, exchange of information, and publicity of the knowledge on commodities, which is its purpose. It will also broadcast films, dramas, operas and other literary and art programs loved by the vast number of audience to satisfy their ever growing cultural needs.

#### **Liaoning Holds Industrial Work Conference 12 Jan**

*SK1401045791 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] The provincial government held a provincial industrial and communications work conference in Shenyang on 12 January. Provincial Vice Governor Wen Shizhen gave a speech entitled "Uplift Spirit, Pool Efforts, and Conscientiously Organize the 1991 Industrial Production and Communications Work."

Wen Shizhen said: The past year, the province's industrial production went through an arduous process of decline first and then increase, and the situation was continuously developing in a good direction. The annual output value of the industries at and above the township level totaled 91.112 billion yuan, an increase of 0.7 percent over the preceding year. The production of basic industries remained fairly stable, township industries showed a continuous increase, the output of energy resources and raw materials registered steady growth, the output of export products rose substantially, and the production of daily necessities and materials for farm use basically met the needs of urban and rural markets, and agricultural production needs.

Wen Shizhen said: Last year was one in which party committees and governments at various levels paid great attention to industrial production extensively, industrial departments and departments charged with overall responsibilities exerted the greatest efforts and coordinated most successfully, and many policies, measures, and methods were put into effect. This year, our province's industrial enterprises will enter a crucial period focusing on adjusting the structure and improving the economic efficiency. To attain the major targets for economic improvement and rectification, comprehensively fulfill the annual plans for industrial production and communications work, and ensure a good beginning for the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the guiding thought for organizing this year's industrial production and communications work is to persistently take economic construction as the central task, adhere to reform and opening up, continue economic improvement and rectification, shift

the work focus to upgrading quality, adjusting variety, attending to management, and improving efficiency, actively open up the market and invigorate the circulation of goods, and bring the province's industrial production and communications work from a difficult situation to the track of sustained, stable, and coordinated development as soon as possible.

Wen Shizhen also spoke on the provincial government's specific arrangements and measures for this year's industrial production and communications work. Provincial leaders Yue Qifeng, Ge Xifan, Cheng Jinxiang, and Li Ming attended the conference.

#### **Liaoning CYL To Study 7th Plenum Guidelines**

SK1401063091 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] The Seventh Plenum of the Eighth Liaoning Provincial Communist Youth League [CYL] Committee opened in Shenyang today. Major items on the agenda of the session are to study and implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th Party Central Committee, and mobilize and lead the youths throughout the province to make contributions to the construction during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

Luo Lin, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, presided over today's session. Jin Dong, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, gave a work report entitled "Carry Out Entire CYL Work in Line With the Party's Basic Line, and Work Bravely, Make Contributions, and Educate People In the Practice of Promoting the Further Stability of Liaoning."

Jin Dong said: Major tasks for the province's CYL work for this year are to adhere to the party's basic line consisting of one central task and two basic points, to continue to implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening and improving party leadership over the work of trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations, to conscientiously strengthen the ideological and political work among youths, to continue to deepen the building and reform of the CYL, to assign tasks to the grass-roots levels, and to strive to comprehensively develop Liaoning and to cultivate a generation of reliable successors to the socialist cause.

Shang Wen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the session. After fully affirming the CYL work of the province, he put forward new demands on the work. He said: In the current situation, faced with the conspiracy of peaceful evolution attempted by hostile forces abroad and the long-term opposition and struggle between bourgeois liberalization and the four cardinal principles at home, CYL organizations should all the more summarize experiences, and study and adopt effective measures to educate and lead youths to unswervingly take the socialist road under party leadership, and become a new generation of people who have lofty ideals and moral characters, and who are better educated and well-disciplined. At present, they should

educate and lead youths to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, especially the scientific socialist theories, correctly understand the characteristics and law governing the endeavor of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and establish a firm faith that only socialism can develop China. They should organize and lead youths to participate in social practice, and devote themselves and make contributions to socialist modernization by doing their own work successfully.

#### **Liaoning Oil Field Vandal Sentenced to Death**

SK1401045691 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] On the morning of 12 January, the Liaohe Oil Field Intermediate People's Court held an open trial to handle and pronounce punishment according to law for 19 criminals who publicly destroyed and stole oil field production materials, and who gathered people for gambling and spread obscene video films over a long period of time.

Xu Shili, who destroyed and stole power facilities, was a peasant of the Huangtutun Village of Xiepeng Township of Jinxian County. He colluded with Jiang Yundou and Wang Xingbo to go to the No. 1 and No. 3 oil drilling teams of the (Shuguang) Oil Extraction Plant to steal the copper and aluminium wire of nine transformers used at the oil wells from July to August 1988, thus destroying the nine transformers and causing a direct economic loss of more than 19,700 yuan. Xu Shili also gathered with Jiang Yundou and others to break into people's homes through windows or doors to steal their color televisions, videos, and other property. The Liaohe Oil Field Intermediate Court sentenced Xu Shili to death according to law. Jiang Yundou, Wang Xingbo, and three others were also sentenced to imprisonment according to the law.

At the open trial, the Liaohe Oil Field Public Security Bureau, and the public security sub-bureau of the Xinlongtai District of Panjin City also meted out punishments, such as [words indistinct] and labor reform, to Han Yucheng, Song Yong, Yang Li, and 10 others who gathered people to gamble on card and mahjong games, and spread obscene video films over a long period of time.

#### **Liaoning Schools To Install Solar Heating**

OW1301075491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0656 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Shenyang, January 13 (XINHUA)—Officials of the State Education Commission told XINHUA that new primary and middle school buildings in the northern parts of China will have solar-energy installations from now on.

It is cold but sunny in winter in northeast China's Liaoning Province. In recent years the province has constructed 130-odd school buildings covering 120,000

sq m with solar energy installations. Solar energy can keep classrooms at temperatures of seven to 15 degrees Celsius even when the temperature outside is as low as 20 degrees below zero.

The savings on fuel make the program cost-effective, according to the officials.

### **Liaoning Microwave Links Increase in 7th Plan**

*SK1401045191 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Summary] During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, our province's trunk microwave communication lines increased to more than 1,400 km, amounting to 48 percent of all the long-distance communications lines. A microwave communications network centering on Shenyang and extending in all directions has taken shape in our province.

### **Berths To Be Built in Liaoning's Dandong Port**

*SK1401045991 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Summary] In the project to continue construction of the Dadong area of the Dandong Port, three 10,000-ton deep water berths and their supporting facilities will be built, and the total investment will be 160 million yuan. Construction of the berths will begin this year. After completion, the annual capacity of the Dadong port area, with the three new berths and the 5,000-ton berth it already has, will exceed 1.2 million tons.

### **Liaoning's 7th Plan Grain Output Reported**

*SK1401092491 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Summary] During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the province's annual average grain output was 12.64 million tons, which is higher than in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. The province's 1990 agricultural output value is expected to be 1.15 billion yuan, increasing by 31 percent over 1985, and averaging an annual increase of 5.6 percent, which was higher than the average annual growth in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

## **Northwest Region**

### **Zhang Boxing Visits Forestry Meeting on Plenum**

*HK1401070791 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] A national meeting attended by directors of forestry departments and bureaus was held in Xian yesterday [11 Jan]. The meeting's main agenda was to conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the 13th CPC Central Committee's Seventh Plenum, discuss and study the main ideas on 10-year program for forestry development, and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and arrange for this year's forestry reform. [passage omitted]

Provincial Party Secretary Zhang Boxing and Governor Bai Qingcai visited participants before the meeting was opened.

The meeting was presided over by Forestry Ministry Vice Minister Cai Yansong. Forestry Minister Gao Dezhan made a speech entitled "Explore the Way Forward, Make Progress, and Work Hard to Push Our Country's Forestry to a New Stage." He said: Our future forestry work must take the overall objective of increasing forestry resources and control over consumption of the resources as a center in conjunction with the overall targets and main principle on forestry reform to formulate the 10-Year Program for forestry development, and the specific struggle targets during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Our struggle target during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period is that the total increase in forestry resources must be equal to, or higher than the total consumption.

In his speech, Vice Governor Wang Shuangxi said: This year is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Our province must implement the spirit of the State Council's program on afforesting the whole country, fulfill the tasks of promoting afforestation, and grasp quality, effectiveness, and scientific management to ensure a sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of our forestry.

### **Shaanxi Aeronautics Industry Overfulfills Plan**

*HK1401081291 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Last year the aeronautics and astronautics industry in Shaanxi Province overfulfilled the production plan for the year, and its production output value was 35.7 percent higher than 1989. Last year, apart from encountering external difficulties such as a sluggish market, the provincial aeronautics and astronautics industry also met with the issues of renewing structure, updating equipment and facilities, and moving the industry to the third-line area. Those units in the mountain area were also attacked by particularly serious floods and mud-rock flow, which brought unimaginable difficulties to their scientific research work.

The broad masses of workers and staff members of the aeronautics and astronautics industry in Shaanxi met difficulties head-on and created one miracle after another to ensure the completion of the key projects of the state.

Most of the rocket power systems, computer systems, inertial devices, and [words indistinct] of the five satellites launched by China last year were manufactured by Shaanxi. The Long March 4 rocket which was used to launch the No. 1 Asia Satellite, and the Long March 2 rocket which will soon be used to launch a communication satellite for Australia have brought honors to our country. Last year the democratic manner in Shaanxi's aeronautics and astronautics industry also developed considerably.



### **Song Hanliang Relays 7th Plenum Spirit**

*HK1401103291 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1230 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] The regional party committee held a standing committee meeting from 4 to 5 January.

The meeting conscientiously relayed, studied, and implemented the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee and pledged to unite more closely, work harder, carry out more explorations, and forge ahead along the cause charted by the Central Committee in order to push our region's socialist modernization building to a new level.

The meeting gave unanimous support to the the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, which had been discussed and adopted by the Seventh Plenum of the 13th Party Central Committee, to the important speech made by Comrade Jiang Zemin, and to the explanations made by Comrade Li Peng on the draft proposals.

All the participants at the meeting held: The proposals profoundly summed up experiences of construction and reform in the last decade or so, scientifically analyzed international and domestic situations, and realistically put forward the basic tasks and various principles and policies of our country's national economic and social development in the next decade and in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. The proposals are a program of action, which will guide our efforts to attain our second-stage strategic goals. It signifies that our country's socialist modernization building will soon enter a new stage of development. [passage omitted]

The meeting held conscientious discussions on how to implement to the letter the spirit of the Seventh Plenum and the important speeches made by the leading comrades of the central authorities in light of the realities in Xinjiang and unanimously held: The spirit of the Seventh Plenum charted a clear-cut orientation for our region's future advancement and development and provided an unprecedented opportunity. We must closely adhere to the spirit of the Seventh Plenum, fully understand both the national and the regional situations, and conscientiously formulate our region's 10-year program

and Eighth Five-Year Plan, grasp opportunities, overcome difficulties, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work, and strive to open up new vistas for our regional stability and development.

Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, and other leading comrades delivered important speeches at the meeting. They spoke glowingly of how they felt after studying the spirit of the Seventh Plenum as well as the important speeches made by the central leaders, spoke highly of the far-reaching significance of the Seventh Plenum, and put forward, in light of the realities in Xinjiang, their views on promoting our region's construction and reform cause. They called on the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people of all nationalities in our region to conscientiously study, acquire an in-depth understanding of, and comprehensively implement to the letter the spirit of the Seventh Plenum as well as the spirit of the important speeches made by the central leaders, unite as one, brace up, work hard, and jointly open up brighter prospects for Xinjiang's development in the future under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus.

### **Xinjiang Expands Textile Industry Over 5 Years**

*OW1201043691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0145 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Urumqi, January 12 (XINHUA)—The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in northwest China has been expanding its textile industry in the past five years.

From 1986 to 1990 the region produced 298 million m of cotton cloth, and 11.5 million m of woolen fabrics.

During this period the region boosted its textile industrial output value from 770 million yuan to 1.5 billion yuan, and exported 330 million yuan-worth of textile products, accounting for one fourth of the region's total export value.

In the past five years the region has built 30 new cotton textile mills and expanded its wool spinning capacity from 46,000 spindles to 81,500 spindles.

With imported technology and equipment, the region also developed 250 new textile products in the period.

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